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The

# Hongkong Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1947.

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## PALESTINE PARTITION NEXT JULY

### Kashmir Rebels' Claim

New Delhi, Oct. 31.—The claim of the "Free" Kashmir Government that its troops were in the suburbs of Srinagar or that the Kashmir capital was "sure to fall tonight" was described by a spokesman of the Government of India tonight as "entirely without foundation."

Sh. A. Abdullah, the Muslim leader of the pro-Indian Kashmir People's Conference, was tonight sworn in as Prime Minister of the Kashmir Interim Government which will function until a plebiscite is held on the "disputed" areas to be added to the Dominion of India. Spillings and Trumpey of the Royal Indian Air Force today carried out a second strafing attack on motor transports of the rebels along the Baramulla-Srinagar road.

There is no material change in the military situation according to the latest reports. Indian troops have been due to clear the Kattan ridge, 20 miles west of the capital.

#### AZAD COMMUNIQUE

A communique issued today from the headquarters of the "Azad (Free) Kashmir Government" at Poonch, eight miles inside the Kashmir border, stated that "Free Kashmir troops are in the suburbs of Srinagar and are consolidating their positions and digging in for the main battle for the capital, which is sure to fall tonight."

Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, who has been indisposed was expected to be fit enough tomorrow to fly to London for the meeting of the Joint Defence Council, presided over by Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of India, according to a press note issued here tonight, but it was later learned that Mr. Nehru had cancelled his trip.

India's representatives will "probably be Pandit Nehru and Baldev Singh, the Defence Minister," said the "Azad" communique.

#### HOLY WAR POSSIBLE

Peshawar, Oct. 31.—Muslim officials of the Northwest Frontier talked openly today of the possibility of a holy war against India, which they said would be provoked by India sending troops to help the Hindu Mahatma of Kashmir fight off Moslem invaders.

"We don't want war, but if it comes we are prepared to fight," the Northwest Frontier Province's premier, Abdul Quayum Khan, said. "The Hindus don't have to fight us alone, because we applied to all Moslem countries for aid against Hindu imperialism."

The bazaars of Pakistan buzzed today with rumours of Kashmir fighting.

One report said local Moslems who joined the invaders were cutting beef for the first time since 1948, when the Hindu rulers forbade the slaughter of cows.—United Press.

## United States' Proposals

### REVISED ATTITUDE

Lake Success, Oct. 31.—The United States today proposed that the partition of Palestine, with separate Jewish and Arab States, should come into existence on July 1, 1948.

This was revealed by Mr. Herschel Johnson, the United States representative, at a press conference after a meeting behind closed doors of the United Nations Partition Sub-Committee.

Other points proposed by the United States, Mr. Johnson said, were:

- 1.—The General Assembly of the United Nations to appoint a three-man Commission to supervise the transition period between now and July.
- 2.—British forces in Palestine to be responsible for maintaining law and order in the interim period.
- 3.—Both the Jews and the Arabs to be given the opportunity in the interim period to form "shadow Governments" with power to recruit and arm their own security forces.
- 4.—The original American proposal for a voluntary force to maintain order is abandoned.
- 5.—There is no indication at present whether the British Government is prepared to accept the United States proposals.
- 6.—The proposed United Nations Commission to be under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly.

#### RADICAL ALTERATION

Today's move by the United States is a radical alteration of her earlier attitude.

Earlier, the United States proposed the recruitment of an international volunteer force to act as an enforcement front.

What the United States is now asking the United Nations to do is to recommend to Britain that the British forces in Palestine be responsible for internal security until the Jewish and Arab States take over in July.

At the press conference, Mr. Johnson said that the United States proposal was to give Britain time to evacuate. This would make unnecessary the interim two-year trusteeship period as recommended in the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine.

Supervision of the transition period would be undertaken by a three-man Commission under a High Commissioner appointed by the General Assembly.

(Continued on Page 12)

### King Breaks Tradition

London, Oct. 31.—King George VI has broken with a tradition of 250 years by deciding to accept a loyal address from Roman Catholics in Britain on the occasion of his daughter Princess Elizabeth's wedding.

Roman Catholics have thus been given a status in regard to the Crown which they have not enjoyed since the last Catholic King of England, King James II, was overthrown in 1688.

The loyal address which the King has now said that he will receive is from the National Board of Catholic Women, representing 14 societies with a total membership of 42,000.

Until now, 22 religious and secular bodies have had this right, including Anglicans, Free Churchmen, Quakers and Jews—but not Catholics.

A spokesman of the National Board said tonight that the address would be presented through the Home Secretary.—Reuter.

## NEW ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY TO BE NEGOTIATED

### Abolition Of Visas Suggested

London, Oct. 31.—An official statement issued here tonight on the talks between the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, announced that a new treaty of commerce and navigation between the two Governments should be negotiated.

The statement, which ends a series of talks for which Count Sforza had arrived from Italy early in the month, also stated that an agreement should be concluded in the immediate future for the abolition of visas for British subjects travelling to Italy and Italian citizens travelling to Britain.

The proposed treaty of commerce and navigation is to replace the treaty of 1893.

The British Government has decided, the statement said, that naval vessels allocated to them from the Italian fleet under the peace treaty and the four-power naval protocol of February 10 this year, with the exception of a few minor vessels, should be left in the possession of the Italian Government to be dealt with as circumstances with the naval protocol.

A communique of the Italian Foreign Minister's visit said:

The visit which Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic, has just paid to London as the guest of the British Government marked a new stage in the

development of relations between the United Kingdom and Italy.

This was the first time since the end of the war that the Government had had the opportunity to receive the Italian Foreign Minister on an official visit to the United Kingdom and the visit will serve to emphasize and strengthen the bonds of traditional friendship between the two countries.

The opportunity was taken by Mr. Bevin to have a general exchange of views with Count Sforza in an endeavour to cement their discussions on international affairs in general. "They declared their intention of continuing their collaboration for the recovery of Europe and for the maintenance of international peace which is the supreme aim and interest of the two countries."

#### COAL EXPORTS

The export of coal by the United Kingdom was also discussed, continued the communique, and attention was drawn to the statement in the report of the Committee for European Economic Cooperation that the United Kingdom would resume the export of coal after April 1948 assuming that the programme contemplated in that report was realized.

In that case, Italy would receive a share of such exports.

Desiring to assist Italian and general European recovery and having taken into account the steps taken in that direction, the British Government have decided that the naval vessels allocated to them under the peace treaty and the four-power naval protocol of February 10, 1947, with the exception of a few minor vessels, shall be left in the possession of the Italian Government, to be dealt with in accordance with Article 2 (b) of the naval protocol, which provides for certain categories of vessels to be acquired or sunk.

Other points of interest in Anglo-Italian relations were also discussed. Agreement was reached on the following questions to the mutual advantage of both countries: (a) A new treaty of commerce and navigation to take the place of the treaty of 1893.

(b) The Anglo-Italian Standing Economic Committee should be given wide scope in order to serve in future for consideration of all economic and financial matters of common concern.

(c) An Anglo-Italian cultural convention should be negotiated to provide for cultural exchanges, including the interchange of teachers from universities and schools, students, research workers and representatives for other similar occupations.

(d) An Anglo-Italian aviation agreement should be negotiated to cover air services on the basis of reciprocity between the two countries.

(e) An agreement should be concluded in the immediate future for the abolition of visas for British subjects travelling to Italy and Italian citizens travelling to the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

## NEW LORDS REFORM BILL INTRODUCED

London, Oct. 31.—The Labour government introduced in the House of Commons today a bill calling for limitation of the power of the House of Lords, ancient Upper Chamber of Parliament.

The only effective clause in the measure included in the legislative programme for this session of Parliament cuts from two years to one year the period which the Peers can delay enactment of a law passed by the Commons.

Entitled "A Bill to Amend the Parliament Act, 1911," all its provisions are set forth on one slip of paper. Nevertheless, the proposed measure is expected to prove most controversial of this session of Parliament. The Parliament Act of 1911 limited to one month the time the Lords may delay passage of a finance measure.

Other bills the Act specified may be passed into law notwithstanding rejection by the Peers if they are approved by the Commons in three successive sessions, and two years have elapsed between the original and final passage.

This purpose of the amending bill is to limit the so-called veto period of the Peers to one year, thus removing a potential threat to the nationalisation of the Iron and Steel industry, one of the Labour government's prime projects for this Parliament which will end in 1950.

The avoid dislocation of the industry at a time of national economic crisis the government has deferred action on iron and steel but is expected to introduce nationalisation legislation next session.

Providing for this contingency that the Lords may oppose the constitutional reform measure and delay its passage until the autumn of 1949, the government inserted a provision in the bill which would permit first Commons approval of iron and steel nationalisation next year even before the curb on the Peers became law.

This would mean final approval of iron and steel nationalisation before the Labour government Parliamentary terms end in 1950.

#### Thieves' Souvenir

London, Oct. 31.—Thieves climbed up a drain pipe, forced a window open and broke into the Duchess of Kent's home at Coppsall, Buckinghamshire, yesterday but were disturbed and escaped carrying as their only souvenir a police whistle, it was revealed today.—United Press.

#### SPORTS NEWS OF THE MOMENT

## Amarnath Scores 228 Not Out For India

Melbourne, Oct. 31.—Victoria are 195 runs behind, with four wickets in hand, the Indian cricket tourists at the end of the third day of their match here.

Continuing their innings from the overnight score of 283 for seven, the tourists' first knock closed with 492. Amarnath, the visitors' skipper, played another magnificent innings and was 228 not out when the last Indian batsman was dismissed. C. S. Nayudu ably aided his captain by scoring 58 before he was caught.

The Victoria batsmen were soon in difficulties and lost their first three wickets cheaply, but Loxton and Harvey stopped the rot with innings of 77 and 67, respectively. When stumps were drawn, Victoria had put on 208 for the loss of six wickets.

K. S. Duleep Singh, Reuter's special correspondent, comments: While India had a good day against Victoria, their cricket was disappointing so far as fielding is concerned. During Victoria's fourth wicket partnership between Loxton and Harvey, it was slack and lifeless, and a poor impression of the side. Many runs were thrown away by over-throwing and poor backing up. Amarnath played brilliantly and soundly and was well supported by the more cautious Nayudu, who contributed a useful 53. If Amarnath, Mankad and Hazare play fast bowlers as well as they have done spin and medium, and when the other men have run into form India will do well.

#### STEADY BOWLING

Victoria's bowling was steady, but there was no sting on the easy paced wicket. Victoria's fielding was superior to the Indian, but when batting they began nearly as disastrously as India, losing three wickets cheaply. Harvey was well caught at first slip by Hazare when trying a late cut, but he got underneath the ball.

Kangachari bowled Hasset with a ball which swung away from the leg stump to the off stump and Meulman was caught at the wicket when trying to drive. Harvey and Loxton played fighting cricket to add a valuable 192 runs. Both batsmen by their running between the wickets for short runs worried India and this resulted in wild and unnecessary throws.

India's bowling, as a result, came under punishment during this partnership. Harvey and Loxton are both aggressive players, with strokes all round the wicket. Harvey was brilliantly caught by Amarnath at silly mid-off, while Mankad, the only bowler to keep a good length apart from his captain, held a good catch to dismiss Loxton. Then Mankad bowled Johnson, and India is in a good position as the wicket may assist bowlers on the fourth day.

Amarnath improves as captain with every match, but he must tighten his field.—Reuter.

#### OLYMPIC SOCCER ENTRIES

London, Oct. 31.—Twenty-three teams have so far entered for the 1948 Olympic Games soccer tournament, for which only 10 teams are required for the competition proper. The new entries are: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Iceland,

India, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Palestine, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia.

The International Football Federation have not yet decided how to eliminate teams above the required 16. They may hold elimination games abroad, or all countries who enter may be invited to Britain for the preliminary matches.

The first round of the competition proper begins in London on July 31, and the final will be held in the Wembley Stadium on Friday, August 13.—Reuter.

## RYDER CUP TODAY

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 31.—Britain and America meet this week-end for the Ryder Cup—professional golfers' greatest international battle.

America are favourites and have won four of the previous six matches, but there has been no lessening of confidence in the British camp.

American players do not belittle the British after seeing their thoroughness in practice, and the American captain, Ben Hogan, is pleased with the rain which has fallen on recent days, maintaining that the Portland course is a better test of skill when the ground is not so hard. A weather forecast is that the week-end will be misty or showery.

Four foursomes will be played tomorrow and eight singles on Sunday, each game being over 36 holes.

The actual teams are not announced until the eve of play, but the players from whom the teams will be chosen are:

America—Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, E. J. Harrison, Herman Parsons, E. D. Oliver, Herman Keiser, Lew Worsham, Jimmy Demaret, Sam Snead, Lloyd Mangrum. Britain—Henry Cotton, Arthur Lees, Max Faulkner, Fred Daly, Reg. Horne, Jimmy Adams, Charles Ward, Sam King, Eric Green, Dai Rees.—Reuter.

## DEATH FOR WAR CRIMINALS

Belgrade, Oct. 31.—The military court today sentenced five ranking German officers to death as war criminals.

They were Gen. Heinrich Dankelman, formerly military Commander in Serbia, Herman Behrendt, SS Police Chief for Serbia during the occupation, Jacob Keiger, Joseph Eggert and Otto Pfeiffer. All but Pfeiffer, who will be hanged, were sentenced to be shot.

The sixth defendant in the trial, which opened on October 22, was Franz Heutmann, former German Consul and Minister for Economic Relations in Belgrade, who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.—United Press.

## DE VALERA LOSES VOTES

### General Election Indicated

Dublin, Oct. 31.—A general election in Eire at an early date seems inevitable following the loss today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera's party, the Fianna Fail, of a second seat in the three bye-elections. The Government Party candidate, Mr. Sean Hayes, was defeated by the Republican Party's choice, Mr. Patrick Kilmalee, in Tipperary by 23,255 votes to 21,647 votes.

The results were announced today when the count of Wednesday's bye-election was completed. The results confirmed the Leftwing swing in Eire politics which began when the Republican, Mr. Sean MacBride, won the County Dublin bye-election, also held on Wednesday, from the Government candidate, Mr. Thomas Mullins.

In the third bye-election, the Government retained Waterford. Mr. de Valera, who has lost much Leftwing support in the latest elections, will have to make a great effort to rally support for his cause.

The Republican Party has no members in the Dail (Parliament) as yet, but it is now thought that it would constitute the principal opposition party after the next general elections.—Reuter.

#### "DEV'S" DECISION

Dublin, Eire, Oct. 31.—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera announced tonight he would stake his office on the outcome of a general election to be held early next year. De Valera has been Prime Minister since 1937 when the Dail (Parliament) announced Eire's sovereignty and independence in a new constitution. He called Friday night for new general elections as the result of a drubbing given his Fianna Fail Party by the New Republican Party in two out of three bye-elections.—Associated Press.

## SPOKESMEN FOR THE BIG FOUR

London, Oct. 31.—The Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers' Deputies, who are to meet in London on November 9, have now been appointed, official sources said tonight. Mr. Robert Murphy, U.S. political adviser in Berlin, will be the United States deputy; Sir William Strang, permanent Undersecretary of State for Germany at the Foreign Office, will represent Britain; Mr. M. Smirnov, chief of the Western European Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who took part in the Moscow conference, will act for Russia; M. de Harcourt, French representative in Berlin, will be the deputy for France.—United Press.

## ANOTHER BOSTON HOLD-UP

Boston, Oct. 31.—This city had its second major hold-up in 24 hours when four gunmen, wearing bags for masks, seized a US\$20,000 payroll at the South Boston plant of the American Sugar Refining Company. The police believed it was the same gang that was responsible for yesterday's hold-up.—United Press.

## Scottish Express Crash Was "Terrible Sight"

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 31.—A difference of a few minutes might have saved the Edinburgh-London express which crashed at Goswick, Northumberland, with a loss of 28 lives last Sunday, a railwayman stated at the Ministry of Transport inquiry into the accident here today.

Relief signalman Thomas White said that the train was travelling at about 60 miles per hour when it ploughed off the track on switching to a loop line from the main line, which was under repair.

A railway inspector said that the safety speed for the switch-over would have been 18 to 20 miles an hour.

A repair worker said that the work was almost completed when the accident happened.

Colonel Trench, Inspector of Accidents, conducting the inquiry, asked: "A few minutes later and it would have been all right," and the man answered "Yes."

Signalman White said that from his box he saw coaches "one after the other being crushed up together with glass falling from the sides."

"I saw the rear part of the train gradually slowing up until it stopped with only three coaches left on the line. I saw the wheels of the engine still spinning and shortly after it went over the top, there was a big puff of steam."

"What seemed to take up the whole of my attention was the coaches one after the other just being crushed up and glass dropping down."

Almost in tears, White asked: "Do you want me to go on?"

Colonel Trench replied: "No, it must have been a terrible sight,"—Reuter.

#### EDITORIAL

## Undemocratic Action

CHINA'S friends will view Nanking's decision to outlaw the Democratic League with considerable misgiving. The action is not in keeping with one of democracy's fundamental principles—freedom of political belief. Further, it is a damaging admission of weakness and fear for it is only in the totalitarian countries where political opposition is suppressed. The backdrop to this latest drama in China's national politics is the civil war and the impending elections. Though the reports of the war in Manchuria and North China are meagre and wholly partisan, sufficient information is trickling through to show that the Nationalists are almost entirely on the defensive and that the Communists are making both territorial and strategic gains. This, in the face of earlier boasts that the Nationalists would quickly bring the Reds to their knees by force of arms, must inevitably weaken Nanking's position and prestige both at home and abroad. It tends to give authentic colour to the contention of General Wedemeyer and other competent foreign observers that China's civil war can be brought to an end only by compromise. While it is impossible for the Communists by military operations to attain full power in China, it is now equally obvious that, short

of all-out foreign assistance, the Nationalists cannot by the same means retain their power. The repercussions from any such military aid being given by the United States are so potentially dangerous that it could not possibly be offered under the conditions which prevail in China today. And even if it were, there is the disconcerting feeling that most of it would be whittled away through incompetent military leadership. The only alternative, as noted, is compromise, but Nanking seems to be determined to do everything but embrace this formula, including the suppression of the one party which might be capable of bringing the extreme right and left wingers together. The strength of the Kuomintang is recognised, and the party could, by a constructive and progressive policy, enjoy the confidence of the majority of Chinese. Its behaviour, however, labels it as a ruthless, authoritarian party machine committed to a policy of coercion—intolerant and undemocratic, and as far removed from the will of the people as Communism is from the average Englishman. By its strong-arm methods the Kuomintang may retain a measure of power for a long time to come, but it will not bring peace and prosperity to China, any more than will the war of attrition, which is going on in the North.



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THE STORY OF A CRIME THAT WAS NOT A CRIME!

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JEAN SULLIVAN - LUCIE WATSON - Screenplay by Louis V. Heyward & Miss Brand - From an Original Story by Joe May & Louis V. Heyward

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LAUREL & HARDY in "BULLFIGHTERS" ALSO: "SOVIET NEIGHBOR" & TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS

## SURPRISE



James Gleason seems somewhat surprised in this scene from Columbia's "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," which stars Robert Montgomery at the King's Theatre. The surprise is due to a negotiable \$25,000 cheque newly signed by the likable star. Claude Rains and Evelyn Keyes are other featured players.

## Atom Film That You Should See

AN atom bomb film was to be expected, even dreaded. It has come, and there is much cause for relief.

"The Beginning or the End," recently shown in London, is not merely free from the faults one felt must surely attend the grappling with such a theme in any but the stern documentary manner.

But it has fewer of them than was to be feared, and more counterweight of quality than might have been.

The mainstream of the picture—the tracing of the history which led from nuclear fission to the ghastly giant puff of smoke over Hiroshima—flows steady and clear, awesome and fascinating.

The scientists go to Einstein and tell him what they now believe (and fear) they can do. Einstein tells Roosevelt. Momentously he decides to go ahead.

In agreement with Churchill, resources are pooled. The British physicists go to America. The project becomes a military task, on a scale of enterprise, responsibility and secrecy even now difficult to comprehend.

## THE FIRST TEST

The legitimate excitements are wonderfully reconstructed. The first big laboratory test stuns the breath with its throbbing tension.

The dawn in the New Mexican desert, when the first trial bomb was dropped, tightens the grip on throat, heart and mind. Yes, mind—because the film is sober and authentic enough to keep one conscious of the terrible implications.

The two great difficulties of persuasion have, on the whole, been handled with discretion. The first is that the men who really did these things have to be represented by actors, which is apt to impart a Mme. Tussaud touch.

Second, it has been felt necessary to have a thread of fictional story—the young soldier (Robert Walker) who is assigned as an aide on the project, the young civilian scientist (Tom Drake). His misgivings about the bomb are useful to the argument, but his newly-wed sidelights are merely banal.

Yet, surmounting such things, the film is significant, impressive, exciting, thought-provoking, and everybody ought to see it.

## GUY K. AUSTIN'S HOLLYWOOD LETTER

## Six steps to stardom

Catherine McLeod didn't miss one

ALL of us are saddened by the procession of hopeful young unknowns who come here looking unsuccessfully for screen fame.

So few of them get anywhere—which makes it all the pleasanter to meet one who has made good.

Catherine McLeod, who made a smash hit in Frank Borzage's "I've Always Loved You," is one girl who has risen from the ranks by hard work and ability.

I talked to Catherine recently, and asked her the reason for her success.

She told me: "I've wanted to be an actress ever since I was thirteen. When I graduated, at eighteen, from the convent at Alhambra, California, I had made up my mind, from studying the experiences of established stars, that there were six rules I must stick to.

First, a bank account of £300 was necessary for one year's living expenses.

Second, I needed to study at a dramatic school.

Third, I must have training in little theatre productions.

Fourth, I must have the best agent I could get.

Fifth, I should follow the rule set by Betty Davis, Claudette Colbert and others, "Be Yourself, and don't try to copy others."

Sixth, I should learn another profession just in case."

## KEPT OWN NAME

Catherine followed all six. The first was the hardest, but she got a job as a theatre cashier, and after three years had managed to save £300.

She attended dramatic school in Los Angeles, appeared in several little theatre shows, and finally got a good agent—which took care of rules two, three and four.

She studied, worked at odd jobs, and toured the studios. Now she's got a good part in the Charles Boyer picture, "Mortal Coil."

Then her agent introduced her to Frank Borzage, who was looking for a girl to play the lead in "I've Always Loved You."

Out of the hundreds tested, Catherine got the part—and the rest is movie history.

She played small parts in MGM films.

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## HOLLYWOOD.

Rule five she adopted completely: She stayed herself and even kept her own real name.

As for number six, she had already studied music, so she continued until she had a piano teacher's certificate, in case she flopped as an actress.

She got her first film chance after an agent had seen her in a stage production.

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## TIME OUT FOR GLAMOUR



M-m-m-m, Betty Grable! William Bendix as "Taxi" in the film version of William Tregaskie's "Guadalcanal Diary," which opens at the Queen's tomorrow. He takes times out from worrying Japs for a refreshing glimpse of America's No. 1 Pin-up.

## THEATRE Directory

## TODAY'S FILMS

QUEEN'S—Temptation Harbour (Robert Newton, Simone Simon)

KINGS—Here Comes Mr. Jordan (Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes)

LEE—Bridge of San Luis Rey (Lynn Bari, Francis Lederer)

CENTRAL—Dick Tracy Returns (Ralph Boyd, Lynn Roberts)

ORIENTAL—Barbary Coast Gent (Wallace Beery, Blinnie Barnes)

CATHAY—Uncertain Glory (Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas)

ALHAMBRA—Beau Geste (Gary Cooper, Ray Milland, Brian Donlevy)

MAJESTIC—Fantasia (Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, etc.)

STARS—Guest in the House (Anne Baxter, Ralph Bellamy)











EVERY SATURDAY

## WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

In spite of austere conditions it should be possible to unify and revivify British fashions from top to bottom . . . but—

## Where are our new British fashions?

by PATRICIA LENNARD

**D**OG-EARED and yellow with age is a self-addressed memo in my notebook which says, "Do British fashion?" It has been there for a year, and I am thinking it should now run, "Do for British fashion."

It is about time the British fashion industry, particularly the end which calls itself creative, stopped putting itself on the back at organised shows and fashion balls, and realised there is very little that is creative in British fashions.

When I last criticised British couturier fashions, for example, instead of merely reporting them, couturier Digby Morton wrote me a letter in which he said: "The difference between the London and the Paris couturier is that primarily it is the business of one to sell clothes and the other to tell fashion."

This was true and applicable in the past. But if our aim is world-wide export against world-wide competition, and if all that results is a silly wrangle about one facet of fashion, the longer skirt, and a lot of much-published fashion shows that do not always represent the best British fashions—then it no longer applies. If we must export, where are our new fashions, our new designers, our unity of purpose and design in the fashion industry, and between the industry and the Board of Trade?

**STARTING** at the couturier end, we have our Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, ten couturiers who banded themselves together in wartime to keep British fashion alive. They all produce good quality clothes; some produce exceedingly well-designed clothes; some I feel rely on their name to pull them through. Now for every one of these established couturiers, there is at least one other self-dubbed con-

turier, itching to prove that his or her clothes are worthy of the Society's high standards—and high subscription. How far is this true?

During the past year or so many young or new designers have achieved publicity, for one reason or another, at their first collections. But judging them by international standards—as they must be judged when international markets are involved—apart from two or three who really show promise, I am disappointed.

These budding designers fall roughly into two groups. One group is definitely creative, but the clothes are not wearable. They have ideas, but the results are ugly. The effect here is not beautiful, and all the painful undisciplined ideas can be seen in every seam and surface.

**T**HE other group, frankly, are cheating. Their clothes are beautiful, doubly beautiful because they are wearable. But not only are they Paris inspired; I would go so far in some cases as to say they are downright copies of the clothes I saw at Paris collections two months previously.

Moving along the scale, we find many more distinct fashion groups among wholesale model houses, each competing with the other, each

publishing their clothes as "the best British fashions." This, however, is not always true. Since the wartime austerity ban was lifted (and in his negative way, it did more for British fashion than anything positive), some manufacturers have turned out a spate of sequins, feathers, diaphs, embroidery, imitation fur and bits and pieces on their clothes which do our fashions no good. Attending their shows, I have heard more than one spectator remark: "Well, thank goodness our worst fashions seem to be going for export."

I sincerely hope these fashions do not represent the future trend of British fashion. It is with all this in mind that I suggest the Board of Trade give a constructive lead to British fashion, instead of bandying words about longer skirt. The longer skirt is merely one symptom in a big fashion change, the first in a decade.

Pertinent comment for the Board of Trade comes from the same designer: "If we as a nation are seeking to lead or to take our place in the world of fashion designers, we cannot stagnate nor fly in the face of what is obviously the irresistible dictate of fashion, nor must we allow ourselves as a nation to lag behind or be entirely cut off from the rest of the fashion world."

If Britain is not to remain a world on its own, therefore, it must share in world fashions. This applies to home as well as export fashions; good designers, scrupulous manufacturers and women themselves will eventually provide all the modification of fashion necessary for the home market.

And if the Board of Trade and certain manufacturers declare that longer skirts need more cloth, I suggest they think again. Christian Dior, so-called instigator of the longer skirt, stated he could cut a longer-skirted dress from the 3½ yards per back allowed to our manufacturers. The London Model House Group, representing what I would call the better end of our wholesale model manufacturers, say all their members can keep abreast of fashion on the 3½-yard allocation, with skirts 14in., or even less, from the ground.

One-man tailors and dressmakers say the same; it may demand more skilled cutting, but it can be done.

**H**OWEVER, if the Board of Trade is in the mood for banning, I do wish they would reimpose a modified form of austerity. This, without lifting lengths, would, I hope, do away with the flood of bits and pieces, beads and bows, that some manufacturers call fashionable—it might even save material. Above all, I should like to see more co-operation and unity within the fashion trade itself, and between trade, Press and Government departments concerned with fashion. In spite of austere conditions, and because of the export goal which has been set, it should be possible to unify and revivify British fashion from top to bottom.

### An Appraisal Of Women

An appeal by the editor of the U.S. Army's Pacific Stars and Stripes for an appraisal of women by a man "because a woman cannot write about women" brought a hearty response from N. Amowa, who wrote: "A woman, like Gaul, is divided into three parts—the body, the soul and a vacuum above the eyes."

Amowa said plenty of other unkind things about women which caused editor Hanson H. Hathaway, who gave prominence to the appraisal in a Sunday column, to call him a "combination of Schopenhauer, Huxley and Havelock Ellis."

#### REMAINS A MYSTERY

Amowa also said that "woman should remain a mystery"—a piece of unheeded advice when it was revealed that N. Amowa—as anybody listening to radio commercials should know—was "a woman" spell backwards. In this case it was pretty civilian worker Waltraud Dietzsch, of Blangsthal Falls, Oregon. Miss Dietzsch said she wrote the column to show up Hathaway's line of reasoning.

Hathaway, on loan from the Washington Times-Herald and winner of the Newspaper Guild award for one of the best stories of 1946, stoutly maintained he knew it was a woman all along.

Miss Amowa—sorry Miss Dietzsch—who wrote "Woman's Heart the Toughest Muscle in the Animal Kingdom" and "All Women Are Hypocrites," said she did not mean to be nasty but just told the truth—United Press.

## SUITS ARE RIGHT Any time

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### The new skirt is long and Almost a hobble



**F**ROM Paris and New York, the scene of the Battle of the Hemline shifts to London. . . Extra inches have appeared on the skirts of suits in the autumn dress shows, but, in the main, London designers have avoided extreme innovations. The suit silhouette, generally, has a rounded shoulderline—still padded, but cupped. The jacket fits firmly down to a low waist, where it is nipped but not excessively so; it then flares out over the hips.

The jacket is, perhaps, an inch or two longer than last year. The skirt is also an inch or two longer.

## TRAIN YOUR BREATHING APPARATUS

By Prunella Stack

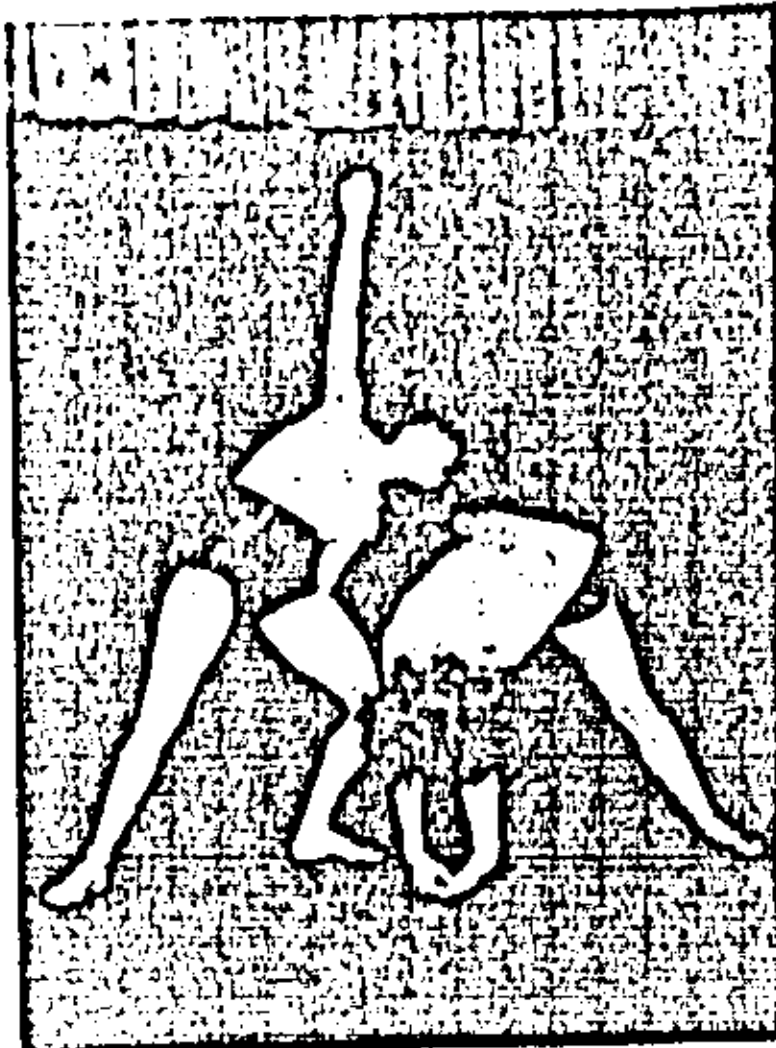
As with all other automatic actions of the body, we are inclined to take breathing for granted, unless something goes wrong with it. But the distress caused if it is momentarily put out of action—as when we swallow something the wrong way—shows how essential it is for health and happiness that it should function efficiently.

To get the maximum force of outward flow from a pair of bellows you must open them to the maximum degree. The same is true of the lungs. A deep breath in must be the forerunner of a deep breath out. This maximum inspiration and expiration brings movement to the whole breathing apparatus, which, if constantly accustomed only to

touching the floor. Put one hand on the "tummy" and the other on the ribs. Breathe in through the nose, allowing the tummy to relax and getting a maximum expansion of the ribs. Breathe out through the mouth, drawing the tummy in. This will require practice at first. To gain control of the abdominal muscles try drawing them in and relaxing them several times. Then return to the breathing exercise. Stand again before the mirror, place your hands on the top of your chest, just below the collar bone, breathe in, and concentrate on filling the topmost part of your lungs under where your hands are placed. Breathe out gently and slowly. Do this several times, and then breathe in with 8 short sniffs through the nose and out with one long breath.

By now you will begin to feel an increased use of the chest-cage, and the capacity to mobilise it more and more will develop with practice.

Finally, try the exercise pictured. Start from the relaxed drop to the side. Breathe in slowly, raising the arm overhead, as shown, and stretching the ribs and waist. Then breathe out, dropping down into the relaxed position. Five times each side.



One Exercise

short and shallow breaths, tends to become inefficient. When the lungs are fully expanded the maximum intake of oxygen is secured, with benefit to the whole physique.

Many people never breathe in fully, using every part of the lungs, or properly utilise the chest. But knowledge of how to do this can be acquired and, once gained and practised, it will bring a reward in improved health, poise and grace. Stand in front of a full-length mirror, with the chest bare. Put your hands on the ribs at the sides, breathe in through the nose and expand the ribs sideways to the fullest extent. Breathe out through the mouth (shape it as though you were whistling) and let the ribs close in towards the centre, like a concertina closing on itself, but do not allow the chest-cage to collapse. Practise this exercise—which aims at sideways expansion of the ribs—five times.

Next, slide your hands round to the back so that they touch the ribs just below the shoulder-blades. Repeat the breathing in and out, trying to mobilise this part of the chest-cage.

Now lie on your back on the floor, with the knees bent up, and the soles of the feet and the whole spine



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# Truman is in a spot

Into Palestine might mean out of the White House

by C. V. R. THOMPSON

NEW YORK. FROM where I am sitting on the American sidelines I find some consolation for poor old Britain's bruised ego over her failure to solve the great Palestine dilemma. For at least it took us 30 years to discover what a thankless task we had set ourselves.

But America, for all her dollars and for all her newfound power, is making that discovery almost before she's begun. Or, rather, President Truman is.

Today the Palestine dilemma has put the President on a most uncomfortable spot. And it had all seemed so simple—while Britain was still holding the bag.

## 'Just do nothing'

ANY American President could keep friendly with militant Zionists merely by doing nothing. Perhaps he could say something at an occasional press conference, as President Truman did with his occasional reminders that the American Government favoured the immediate immigration into Palestine of 100,000 DPs.

Or, perhaps, he could remain discreetly silent, as he did in the campaign of that terrorist by remote control, Ben Hecht.

But the Zionists were so pre-occupied in attacking Britain that hardly anyone ever thought of Washington. And if anyone in America (Zionist or non-Zionist) ever thought of world publicity to protect interests more American than British, not a single American voiced the thought.

At last Britain is out, or on the way out, and America is on the way in. Of course, not exactly with the same speed and resolution with which she went into, shall we say, the Philippines. But sideways, like a crab.

## Truman's choice

AMERICA'S endorsement of the UN plan to solve the Palestine dilemma was deliberately ambiguous. It had been written in New York, edited in Washington, re-edited in New York to make it just that. And all because President Truman was rapidly realising that he was taking up residence on a spot where Britain had stayed too long.

And if Truman's fear are confirmed, the spot where he occupies it can be even hotter than it was when Ben was there. For Ben never faced the prospect of losing an election over his Palestine policy, Truman does.

His trouble is that, no matter what he does, he must upset a large number of people at home, no matter the effect of his actions abroad.

And he must do something. The American position on Palestine cannot stay for long in its present "lily" state.

## Arab resistance

AGAINST the opposition of many advisers in his own Foreign Office, Truman has gone far towards committing himself to solve the Palestine dilemma. But America's home-grown Zionists are already telling him that he has not gone far enough. And then they are afraid that Washington may become too impregnated with the Arabs. Not only military resistance, which the Zionists profess to oppose (they have given up advising their hatred of Britain and are now using the money to accuse the Arabs of diplomatic blackmail), but economic resistance, too. America has public as well as important private oil interests in the Arab world—particularly in Saudi Arabia—and big business will join with the military in putting forward every possible pressure to protect these interests.

But the Zionists' worst fear is over the enforcement of the Palestine "solution," if and when UNO gets around to voting that solution into effect.

## Warning

IN Washington there are vague suggestions that the British might be prevailed upon to stay. There are vague suggestions of a "volunteer" police force. There is no promise of American troops and there will not be any. And for a good reason.

The President has been warned by his Republican Opposition, who are now in control of Congress, that if he commits American troops to Palestine there will be trouble. Real trouble. That would mean that Congress would repudiate such a commitment.

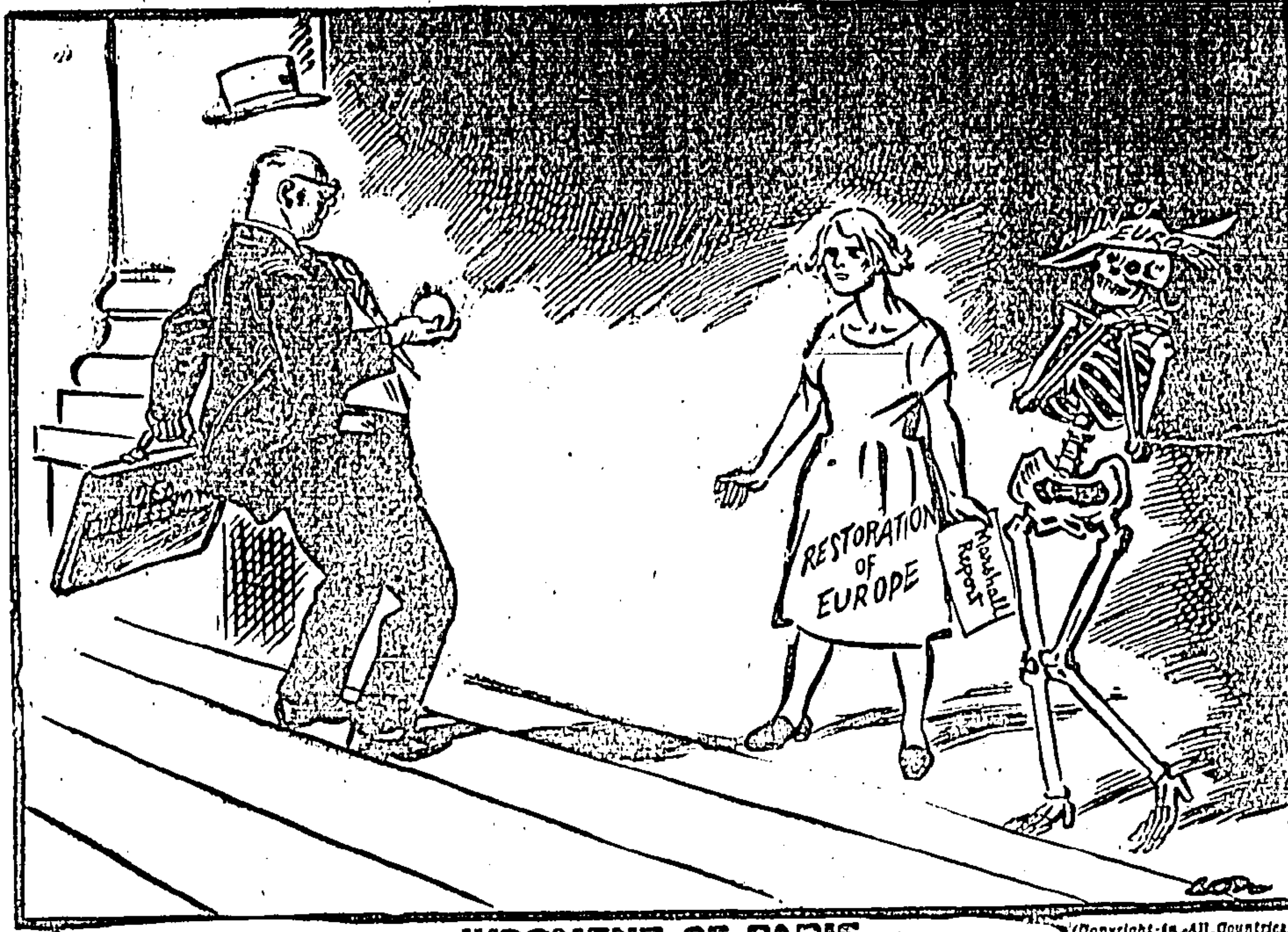
In turn it would also mean deadly cannon ammunition for the Republicans in next year's all-in-truggle for the Presidency.

And if President Truman does not promise these troops, he may be in for election trouble from another direction. It should not be forgotten, and it never is by a President or candidates, that two out of every seven New Yorkers are Jewish.

## The balance

THE Jews therefore hold the balance of power in a New York City election, and New York State City election, and without a victory can hardly be won without a victory in New York City. Not since 1916 in New York City has the President lost a candidate won the Presidency without winning New York State.

Can you wonder, then, that America's harassed President would like to find a way out of his dilemma?



JUDGMENT OF PARIS

# SEFTON DELMER'S NEWS MAP

## Remember the bombs, Sir Brian!

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON this month took over command of the British zone in Germany. If I were allowed to pass on to him just one personal conviction which has grown out of a good deal of observation in post-war Germany, it would be this:—

Let us stop making a main objective of trying to be popular with the Germans.

Our whole approach to Germany so far has been unreal. We have been trying to "project Britain" to them, make them admire British institutions—in fact, doing our best to turn them into little Anglo-Maniacs.

But I think it wise to remember that the greatest Anglo-Maniacs have all too often been Britain-haters.

Nobody could have rolled his umbrella more carefully than Ribbentrop. Nobody could have been more studiously "British gentleman" in his appearance. It did not prevent him, however, from telling his master that Germany could afford to attack us and would profit by it.

Our main objective must be to make the Germans do what suits Britain, which, in my view, is to link Germany economically and politically to the Western world and the Western way of life.

No scheme and no orders which are in line with these objectives should be turned down because "the Germans won't like it."

I imagine Sir Brian remembers the time when it had been decided to bomb the railway centres and bridges of Northern France as a preparation for the invasion. The political experts and the propagandists protested: "For heaven's sake don't do that; the French will never stand for it."

The propagandists were told that it was their job to make

the French dislike the bombing as little as possible, not to prevent the bombing; that the war was not being fought to help propaganda to the French, but that propaganda was to help fight the war. And the bombing was carried out.

Sir Brian should see to it that our "love-the-English" propaganda to Germany does not become an end in itself, but is merely subordinate means to an end. For the Germans, like all human beings, do what either self-interest or fear dictates.

81 P.O.W.s break out for good

SINCE VE Day more than four times as many German prisoners have succeeded in escaping as during the whole of the war.

None of the 404 Germans who escaped from the United Kingdom during the war managed to get to the Continent.

Since the war 1,777 Germans have escaped and 81 of them are still at large.

Chasing nearly 2,000 Germans is expensive in police effort and money. Surely this is one more argument for sending home those prisoners who don't want to stay here.

The wrong kind of secrecy...

IN twos and threes and larger groups of eight, ten and twelve, units of armed anti-Communist partisans have been crossing the frontier into Germany and three surrendering to the Americans.

The Americans, it is stated officially, have disarmed and interned them in a camp near Passau. But no newspaper reporters have been allowed to see the partisans.

The American Constabulary officers and intelligence officers who are in charge of the partisans have strict orders to give out no information about them and let no one hear.

The U.S. authorities' secrecy in this matter is, in my opinion, ill-advised. I would almost say it is alarming.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

VOLUME IV. of the "List of Huntingdonshire Cabmen" is to be published shortly. It carries the fascinating story from Potter, N., to Zumm, B. L. In a brief but pungent introduction Sir Henry Twidger says: "It is difficult to imagine how any other work can challenge this as the standard list of Huntingdonshire cabmen." The frontispiece, a Huntingdonshire cab, is a telling reproduction of Tollemache's well-known water-colour, exhibited some years ago at the Calf Gallery.

## Chancon Triste

A policeman remains a woman. (Morning paper.) I like the petals that flutter from roses.

Is the fall of her exquisite feet, As she follows the men with red noses

Who stumble about in the street. Her voice is like music at twilight Or the lap of the waves on the shore. To one who has slipped through a skylight. Or got himself jammed in a door.

## 'Tibetan Moonflower' (XII.)

THE famous old nurse, Moompl, was very busy these days, letting in Egham at one door, letting out Mince at another, and seeing that the two visitors never crashed into each other. For the Witch of Dunc was playing her cards cleverly. She had Egham on his knees at least once a day, and even permitted him to fondle her left ear. Mince, on the other hand, was allowed to kiss her cheek ("Don't spoil our friendship," Duncan, as the infatuated Mince aimed a frenzied salutation

at her inviting lips). Each man began to think he was the favoured author, and therefore each became more complacently insolent to the other. And then came a complication. An old dame from the Altal Mountains arrived—a wealthy merchant. Poor old Moompl, who began to feel like a juggler who is keeping three plates in the air, had to let this newcomer into the general scheme of back doors and private staircases. Only once did the time-table go wrong, when a native landowner had to be hidden in Moompl's linen-cupboard until the merchant had gone.

## Herring-souper's ordeal

FORTY-THREE-YEAR-OLD Edward Longbottom, herring-souper of Widnes, told the other night how he was trapped in an aquarium for three hours. "I had gone to the aquarium," he said. (Turn to Page One Col. 5).

# HELPING GREECE TO HELP HERSELF

By DANIEL DE LUCE

DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD, Director of the American Aid Mission to Greece, is trying to accomplish the impossible task of putting Greece back on her feet within a year.

Greek Communists sneer at Griswold as a "Yankee gauleiter." Rightist politicians insist that he "burned his fingers" when he broadened the base of the government to include Liberal Premier Themistocles Sophoulis. Workers complain that American dollars are disappearing into the civil war and that unemployment is rife, although Griswold has promised to speed up construction projects.

Some generals are not exactly satisfied at postponements in increasing army strength with American funds and equipment. Capitalists are perturbed at Griswold's announced intention to bring some of their fugitive property under the scope of Greek taxation.

British officials, packing up to leave, comment privately: "It's not so bad to chuck all this. We have taken the blame from everybody."

Griswold grins wryly as he admits that sharp-shooting at a trouble-shooter is an international sport. When he arrived in Athens from Germany,

where he had served in the Military Government, he appeared hopeful that reconstruction might be simultaneous with progress in quelling the guerrilla war. But, when it became obvious that not even the Athens-Salonika railway could be restored without better security in the countryside, he modified his hopes.

It is generally agreed now that Communist resistance in the mountains can be drastically reduced by next summer.

But helping Greece to help herself to be self-supporting is a question of years, not months. Members of Griswold's staff recommend that further transfer of American ships to Greek private owners should have an iron-clad guarantee that they would not escape taxation by non-Greek registry.

They found that 2,400 UNRRA pumps were available for irrigation use, but farmers could not pay the high price set by the government. Potentially, Greek farm acreage could be doubled by irrigation. They located 13 UNRRA fishing boats that had been idle for eight months because of an inter-ministry squabble over jurisdiction. They checked Air Ministry contracts for five air posts and found that these had gone to speculators for resale to engineering firms at exorbitant profit. They stopped this and new bids were called for. They also persuaded the government to cut 15,000 from its payroll of 90,000 persons.—Associated Press.

## UNESCO onwards & upwards..

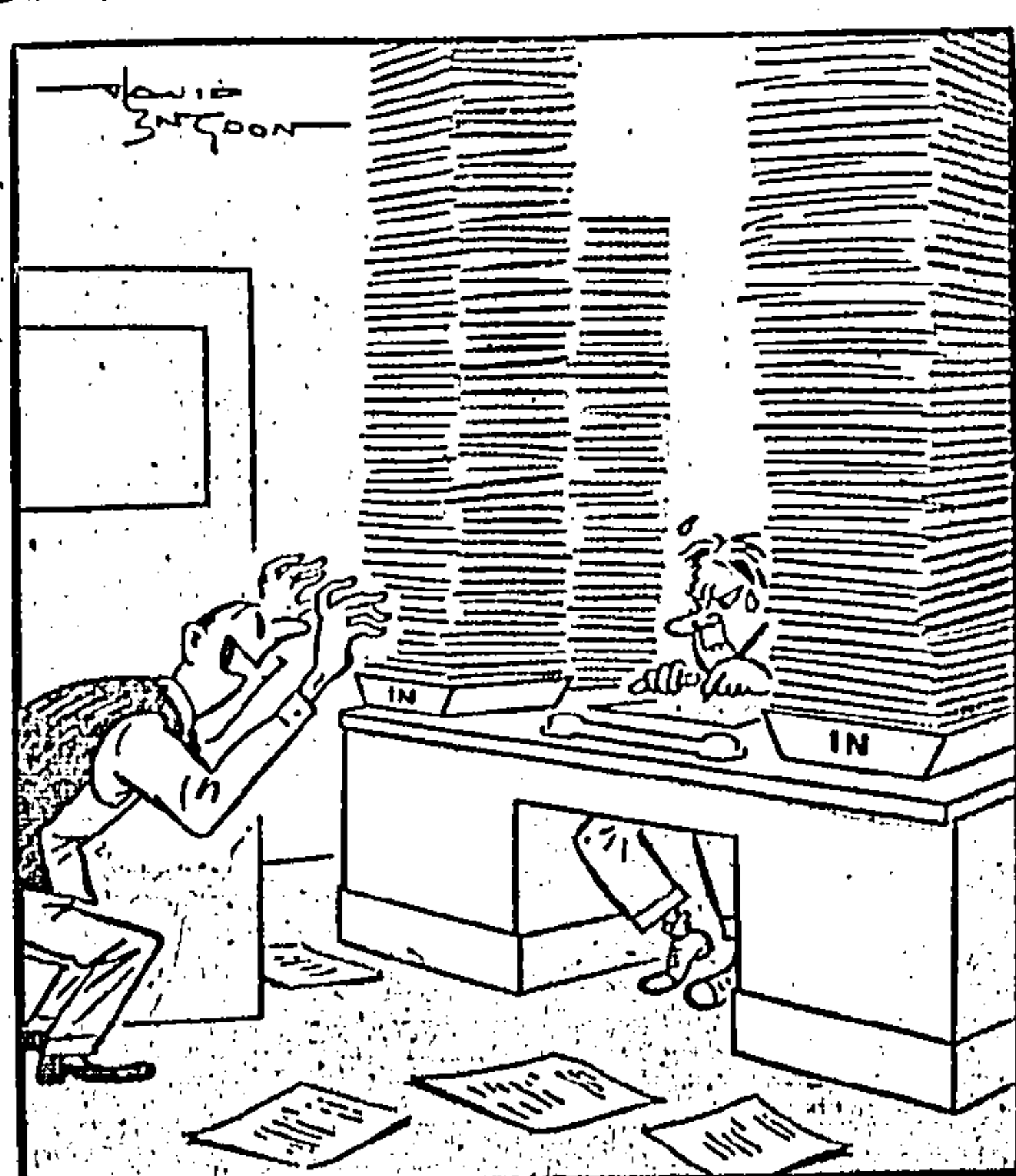
MY remarks on Unesco last week brought in many letters; among them one from George Woodward, Unesco's Public Information Officer in Paris.

He encloses a booklet just published by Unesco in Paris and entitled "Report of the Commission on Technical Needs in Press, Radio and Film, following the survey in 12 war-devastated countries."

Among its 169 pages there is the proposal that "Unesco sponsor the organisation of what may be tentatively designated the International Institute of Press and Information."

So you see, Unesco is already thinking of having little ones.

## DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



"Peep-bo!... What's it feel like first day back from holiday?"

# DEATH MARCH IN DEEPEST BORNEO

— By PETER LOVEGROVE —

ONE of the least known and most tragic incidents of World War II, and the courage and loyalty of simple natives to Britain, have been recalled by the recent return of a small Anglo-Australian military mission from British North Borneo. The story they have just told reveals tragic and dramatic sidelights on how 600 British troops (chiefly from RAF) and 1,800 Australian soldiers went to their doom.

The territory where the episode occurred was administered by a British chartered company from 1881 and became a Crown Colony last year. It was occupied by the Japanese in December 1941. The suffering of its population by privation, and the devastation of the native villages by bombing and shelling, were as terrible as in any country brought within the orbit of war.

Imperial and Australian prisoners of war were brought over by the Japanese from Malaya to Sandakan, a fine natural harbour on the east coast, to build aerodromes. At the end of 1944, there were 2,400 of our men there, suffering from starvation and venereal disease, such as beriberi, dysentery, malaria and tropical ulcers.

## THE DEATH MARCH

Fearing an invasion by the Allies, the Japanese marched these living skeletons 145 miles through the green walls of virgin jungle into the interior, during the most rainy season of the year, making them carry 40-pound loads.

Of the 600 Britishers none survived. Six of the 1,800 Australians managed to escape. The green and lovely valley of Ranau, dominated by the 13,000 foot holy mountain of Kinabalu, majestic and awe-inspiring sanctuary of the spirits of the natives' dead, saw the agony of the last four hundred. The others died on the way there.

All along the route of this tragic death march, the Borneo "Dusun" (agricultural folk), although des-

perately impoverished and persecuted by the enemy, helped and succoured as many of our men as they could.

## WE REPAY A DEBT

The Mission, headed by Major H. Jackson, 30-year-old Australian, and the 46-year-old British Army Major R. K. Dyer, retraced the route of the march and rewarded the natives for what they did.

Two hundred Dusun were given sums of money, clothing and medicine as a tribute from the two countries who have not forgotten what they did out of loyalty and regard. And they had some simple, moving stories to tell of those nightmare days.

One of the natives brought in an R.A.F. badge, which was identified as belonging to a padre. He said that it dropped from a staggering, bearded, "strong putti" (white man), who was only wearing a tattered shirt. When the Japanese guards were not looking, he picked it up and tried to return it to the alman. The latter told him to keep it, as he expected to be killed that day or the next.

Other natives turned up with lockets and a Scotch tartan, and told similar tales.

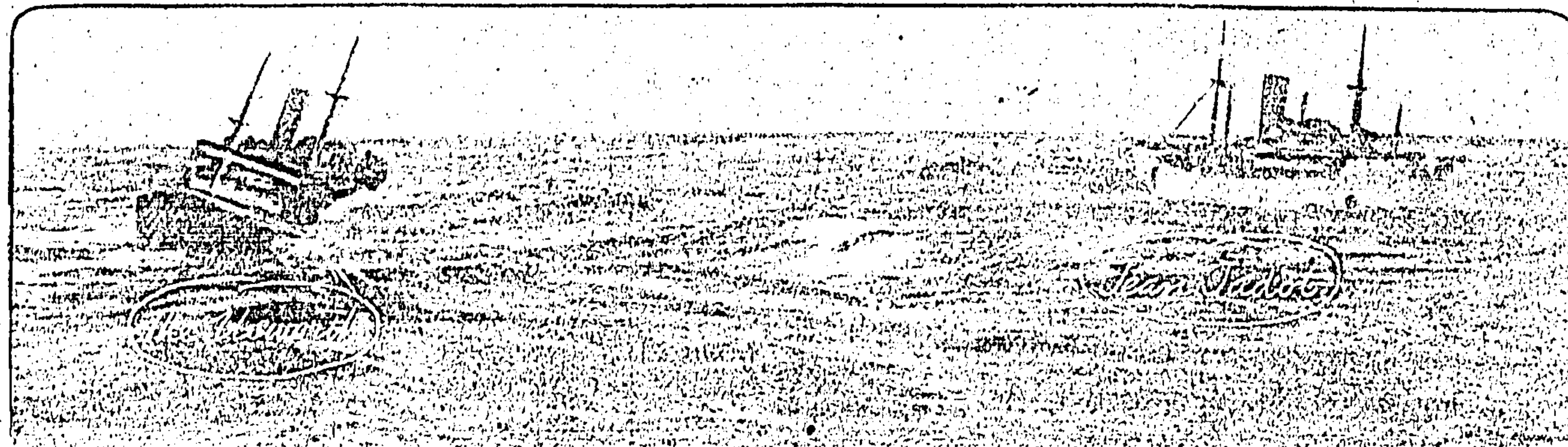
## BRAVE GIRL

A little Dusun girl, not ten years of age, said that one day as she was returning from buying rice from a neighbouring village, she came across ten white men who were so hungry that they were eating earth. She gave them all the food she was carrying. When asked what the Japanese would have done to her had they caught her, she replied, in matter-of-fact tones: "They would have cut off my head."

A village headman showed a note signed by three Australians whom he had assisted. Another village harboured some men who were found hiding in a river. They had been machine-gunned while trying to escape. The villagers could not keep them in their huts owing to the possibility of reprisals, so they built them a hut in the jungle in three hours, and looked after them until they died off, one after the other, of beriberi and dysentery.



BISSET OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH . . . . . continues his life story



# The rescue of the Usworth

## One of our most daring feats

*Sail to steam: Lucky chance picks up Titanic SOS: Boat capsizes, 14 die: 'Miracle' saves 9 men*

by . . . . . **COMMODORE SIR JAMES BISSET, C.B.E.**

MY story passes now from sail to steam, but I must confess it was only better wages that won me over from the windjammers in 1905. Although steamships were coming along fast and clamouring for officers, all sailing ship men considered them nubby-pamby, and even sneered that if you went in a steamboat "you knocked off going to sea."

My first steamer was the Rembrandt, of the Lamport and Holt Line, a freight and cattle boat tramping down to Buenos Aires and other South American ports.

I felt very strange in her. A sailing ship ambles along according to the wind, but a steamship has her course set and she keeps to it.

I was third mate, and the captain, knowing I had never been in steam, was a bit nervous about allowing me to keep watch on the bridge.

My own opinion was that any officer in charge of a watch in a sailing ship had a great deal more duties and responsibilities than the same man in a lumbering old steamer, but of course I didn't tell the captain that.

A sailing ship takes advantage of every breath of wind and the sails have to be constantly trimmed to urge from her the best speed.

In these days sailing ships in a strong, fair breeze often made 14 knots, a much better pace than that of most of the early steamships.

I soon made the captain realise I was a capable seaman, and after a couple of days he placed absolute confidence in me, and I am glad to say I never let him down.

It took me some time to get used to the noise and smell of the engines and the accompanying dirt, for a sailing ship had none of these drawbacks, and it was always our pride that she could be spick and span as clean as a whistle.

For a year or two I often used to feel I would like to go back to sail—it seemed a more seaman-like job than walking up and down the deck of a steamer, but these feelings passed and I resigned myself to the life of a steamboat man, realising that sailing ships were dying out and that in a few years they would no longer crowd the ocean with their brave spread of canvas.

### FIRST PASSENGERS

*Valuable part of the cargo!*

MY first experience of that queer animal, the passenger at sea, was in the Rembrandt.

We had never carried any in the sailing ships of my youth, but in the Rembrandt we had 15 men, women and children with whom we officers took our meals in the dining saloon.

It amazed me at first to find people on board a ship who had absolutely nothing to do with the running of her, because in sail every man and boy had to pull his weight and there were no idlers.

Very rapidly I came to regard them as a valuable part of the cargo. The following year when I was second officer in a tramp steamer called the Jura she ran aground in fog about ten o'clock at night in the North Sea.

We were moving along slowly, endeavouring to make the South Goodwin lightship.

Suddenly there was a bump and the Jura heeled over. We realised she was ashore.

### WOODED WITH WHISKY

The engines were put full speed astern and we backed off into deep water and dropped the anchor.

When the fog cleared at daylight we sighted a French fishing boat. He refused to come alongside, so the captain sent me off in a boat with two bottles of whisky.

Seeing them, the French skipper allowed me to get on board, and after I had handed them over as a proof of friendship, he showed me by his chart that we were on the West Hinder Bank, south-east of the Goodwin.

I mention this incident because it was the only time in my career that I have ever been grounded in a ship.

Had the Jura suffered damage there would have been a Board of Trade inquiry, and had carelessness been proved, the captain might have been dealt with by suspicion or loss of his certificate.

If the grounding had been judged an "act of God" and no carelessness proved, he would have been absolved from blame and would not have been penalised in any way.

This, in fact, is what happened in the case of the Jura.

### THE TITANIC

*We save 706 from her lifeboats*

IN 1907 I passed for master and extra master, and the same year joined the Cunard Line as fourth officer.

I was appointed second officer in February 1912 to R.M.S. Carpathia of the New York-Mediterranean trade.

On April 15, while on a voyage from New York, we picked up the SOS from the ill-fated Titanic and a few hours later rescued 706 survivors from her lifeboats.

The story is well known and need not be stressed here, but it might be asked, what was the historical significance of the Titanic disaster?

It led to such great improvements in the navigation of the North Atlantic that it is virtually impossible for such a thing to recur today.

The ice patrol system was instituted whereby during the ice season cutters run by the United States Coastguard are from April to September constantly patrolling.

These cutters make four-hourly reports by radio to all ships, giving position of icebergs, particularly those furthest south.

The Board of Trade made it compulsory for all ships to carry lifeboats for everyone on board, and there were many improvements in life-saving appliances.

In addition, lifeboat examination was introduced, laying down that every member of the crew of a ship, whether he be sailor, fireman, cook, or steward, must pass a test before a Board of Trade official showing that he is familiar with the launching and handling of a boat under oars or sail, and that he is acquainted with the gear in the boat and its uses.

Certificates are granted to all men who pass the examination.

Lifeboat schools have been established at many of the larger ports where men can go for tuition, generally a two-week course.

### SAFETY FACTOR

In a ship like the Queen Elizabeth an average of 85 percent of the crew would hold these certificates.

Radio, of course, is now a great safety factor. If the Titanic had been equipped with it she would have spotted the iceberg and would not have run into it.

It is worth recollecting, too, that wireless was in its infancy in 1912. Although the Carpathia was a great liner, we had only one operator. He used to play around with his rather inefficient set all day, and at night slept next to it.

On the night of the Titanic tragedy he was reading in bed and before going to sleep put on his headphones out of casual interest.

By that lucky chance he heard the SOS in Morse.

### AT DAWN

*A ship was sinking in heavy seas . . .*

TWENTY-TWO years later I was in sole charge of another rescue at sea, this time in stormy mid-Atlantic. I was captain of the Cunard White Star liner Ascania.

Because of the splendid heroism of some of her crew, I believe this rescue will ever be remembered as one of the greatest feats of daring by the British Mercantile Marine.

It was early on the morning of December 14, 1934, when the Ascania got a radio signal revealing that the British ship Usworth (3,500 tons) was sinking in heavy seas. We raced towards her.

Shortly before dawn we sighted her, down by the head with a heavy list to port. Great seas were crashing up her sides and she was wallowing violently.

On her low side she was submerged up to her bridge deck amidships. Four derricks were sawing murderously back and forth over her side and, with a pair of davits bent double and constantly striking the water, it was perilous for any small craft to get near her.

Her boats and steering gear had been carried away, and at 6.30 a.m. she radioed: "Position very precarious. Please do your utmost to get us off."

### ANXIOUS CREW

*"When will you send a boat?"*

THE Jean Jadot, a Belgian steamer, had reached her ahead of us, and in the oil we spread for her was manoeuvring into position for launching a boat.

Heavy squalls of wind and hail were sweeping across the ships, keeping the sea confused and dangerously high.

At 11.30 a.m. the Usworth signalled: "When will you be able to send a boat? Ship increasing list. Crew very anxious."

I replied: "Am also very anxious. Will do everything possible."

It would have been folly to send a boat away in such a sea, but the glass was rising steadily and I had hopes of taking action before darkness.

To our surprise—and I still consider the action rash although superlatively courageous—the Jean Jadot lowered a boat about noon.

She was manned by eight men, and after a gallant struggle she took off 14 of the Usworth crew.

### BOAT CAPSIZED

Unfortunately, on her way back to the Jean Jadot, the boat capsized and 12 of the rescued men and two of the brave boat crew were drowned.

By 1.15 p.m. I decided it was possible to send a boat, and began taking a wide sweep to get into position on Usworth's weather quarter.

With an officer in the stem, telephoning me the distance off, I manoeuvred my ship to a dead stop 100 feet astern of the Usworth and lowered my boat.

Every officer and seaman in the crew volunteered to man that boat—want and happened to the Jean Jadot's boat may have shaken them, but they did not cheat it.

I chose one officer—Lieutenant E. R. Pollitt, R.N.R.—and ten single men most physically suitable. I did not want to include married men if I could help it.

Boats were lashed to the sides of the boat to act as fenders and prevent her being crushed or damaged. From the official report I made at the time I will quote what happened next.

"Owing to our rapid drift, the boat had much difficulty in getting clear of the Ascania and drifted forward where she was in great danger of being crushed by the ship's forefoot."

"With ten men at the oars, pulling was extremely difficult as the violent motion of the boat kept unshipping the oars from the rowlocks and the wind blew them out of the men's hands."

"At times the boat was completely hidden by the sea, then when she rose on the crest of a wave the crew could be seen struggling towards their goal."

### GREAT DANGER

"Getting between the overhanging derricks and the bent davits was a great danger."

"Mr Pollitt backed stern in to about 15 ft. off, and shouted to the Usworth crew to jump into the water, his intention being to throw lifelines and pull them into the boat."

"Three men jumped, but they drifted rapidly astern, two being mangled by the ship's propeller and the third was smothered in oil. Usworth's crew rushed after to try to save him, but he missed a rope hung to him and disappeared."

Mr Pollitt now decided that he must risk damaging the boat and get alongside, and the remaining nine men jumped quickly into the boat as she surged level with the bridge deck.

"One man fell across K. Campbell, A.B. of Ascania, breaking Campbell's leg. They were all exhausted and fell into the bottom of the boat and lay there, too weak to render assistance to our crew."

### FLUNG CLEAR

"All but six oars were now broken, but by great good fortune the boat was flung clear of Usworth's side and they were able to pull her away from the overhanging wreckage."

"They were still in the oil slick, otherwise she would have most certainly capsized."

"As soon as I saw our boat clear of the Usworth's stern, I manoeuvred the Ascania to give her a lee and gradually drifted down to pick her up."

"Getting the injured and exhausted men out was a tricky job, as the boat was almost level with the ship's side floor one moment and 20 feet below the next, due to our lurching heavily to port."

That was how, by God's miraculous help and by the fortitude of 11 Britons, we rescued nine members of the Usworth, including her captain.

The entire crew was watched anxiously by the 400 passengers on board, and they gave generously of clothing, shaving kit, and all manner of luxuries to the rescued men.

### THE RESCUED

*All walked except One man*

WHEN we reached Halifax two days later all except the man with the broken leg had recovered and were able to walk ashore.

Even before we reached port there had been scores of requests from newspaper and broadcasting stations for the story of the rescue, and directly after landing I was able to give a 20-minute account from the Halifax radio station, introducing Lieutenant Pollitt and the rescued captain to the listeners.

There were about 40 congratulatory telegrams from all over Canada and the U.S.A. within an hour of completing the broadcast.

When the ship arrived in London two weeks later I had to broadcast again.

Honours were showered upon us from both sides of the Atlantic.

I myself received the Lloyd's Medal, the Liverpool Shipwreck Society Medal, an address from the Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Society, and a rose bowl from the Board of Trade, presented by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House.

Most cherished of all were the letters from the parents of some of the men we had saved.

### NEXT WEEK

*Luxury Cruises: Outbreak Of War*

## Saturday Comment By "Candidus"

WHEN tuning in to ZBW on Monday evening last, I was astonished to hear somebody extolling the virtues of the British Government—the present British Government! The speaker was endeavouring to assure his listeners that all is well at Home, and that really there is no cause for dissatisfaction with the trend of current affairs.

He was somewhat of the rapid-fire type of orator, but that aspect may be excused, because he had a very wide field to cover.

It ranged over the Artificial Dissemination Bill (which I rather is of the utmost importance to British farmers), something about bees, the F.B.I., the horrible winter last year (in no small measure responsible for present troubles). Incidentally, it was surprising to hear that there are troubles—something about Churchill and the "pink conservatives," and so on.

That glorious "Red"—the red of the roast beef of Old England—did not come into the picture at all. However, it would have been surprising if it had, bearing in mind that the speaker was praising present-day conditions.

I was more than surprised to hear that the present ration situation is only two percent less than in 1938! I really didn't remember that things were so bad in 1938. However, it was admitted that sugar, eggs and tea are slightly less today.

With obvious pride, the speaker informed listeners that

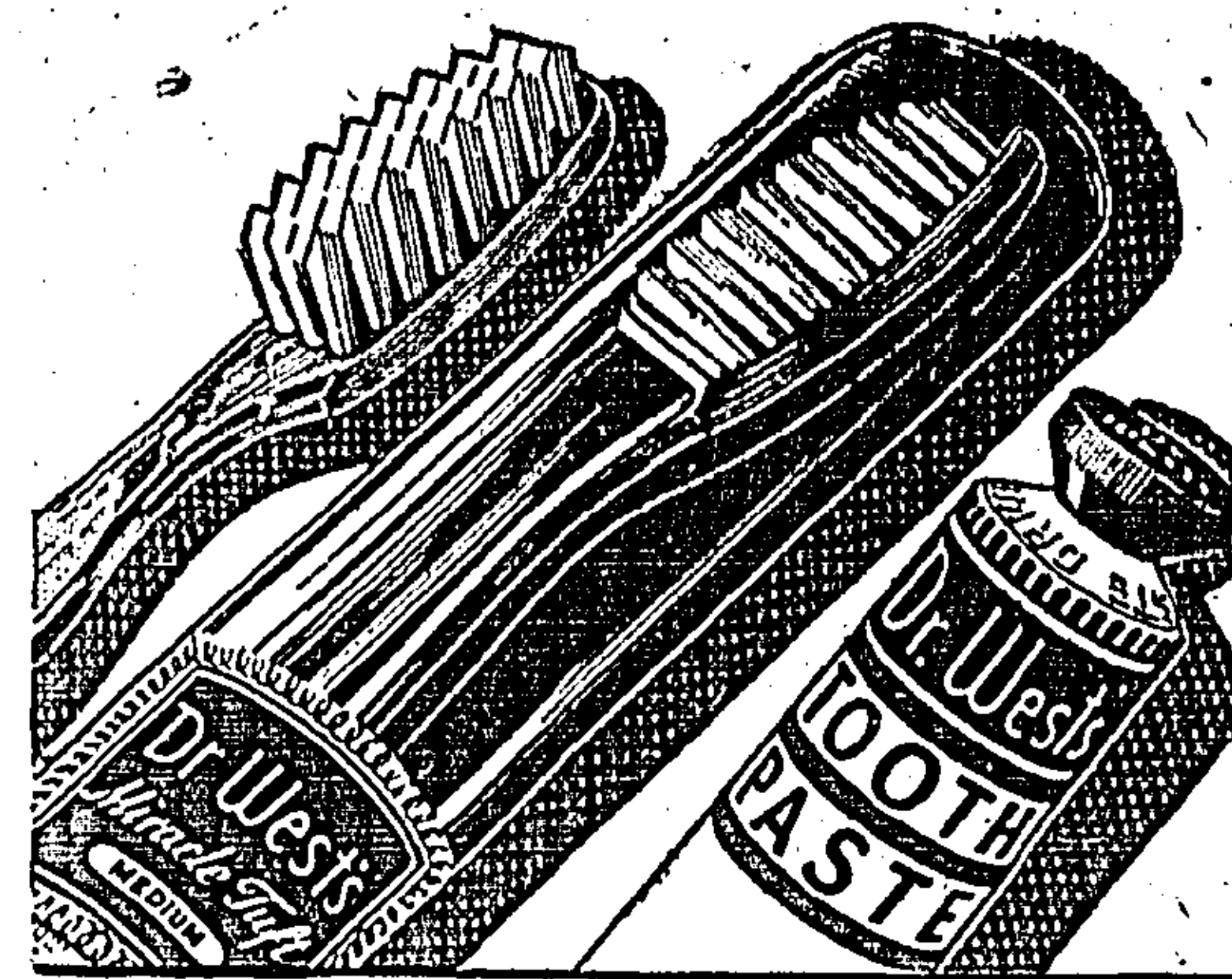
four and a half million men are to be demobilised. "Not immobilised," he stated. Of that we are, of course, bitterly aware. Think of the Navy! The Home Fleet cut down to some four destroyers and a cruiser. The grandest career of all shamelessly sacrificed. If we ever hold another Naval Review at Spithead—well, I ask you!

Later, I discovered that the speaker was none other than a gentleman named Jack Singleton, billed as Lecturer to H.M. Forces in South-east Asia. Surely the Army is not to be used as a field for the spreading of political propaganda, no matter what party may be in power!

ANOTHER subject which is a cause for a complaint and dissatisfaction is Government's reply on October 24 to the Hon. H. D. Gillespie's question referring to the requisitioning of vehicles in 1941. When those concerned read Government's announcement that "owners of vehicles who can produce evidence that their vehicles became a total loss before 25th December, 1941 will be paid compensation for the value of the vehicle," they assumed that the only evidence required would be proof that their vehicles became a total loss to them when in possession of Government.

An owner holding Government's receipt for his vehicle is thoroughly justified in placing the onus on Government. How could he possibly know to what use his vehicle was put, beyond the belief that it was used in the defence of the Colony, and while being so used was either destroyed or lost. He had no means of checking.

He is able to prove that he owned a car. He is able to produce a receipt issued by Government. He is able to prove that his vehicle has vanished whilst in Government's possession. As far as he is concerned, it is a total loss, and he has had an insurance given him that Government will pay for a total loss. How in the sweet name of morality can Government repudiate its written undertaking?



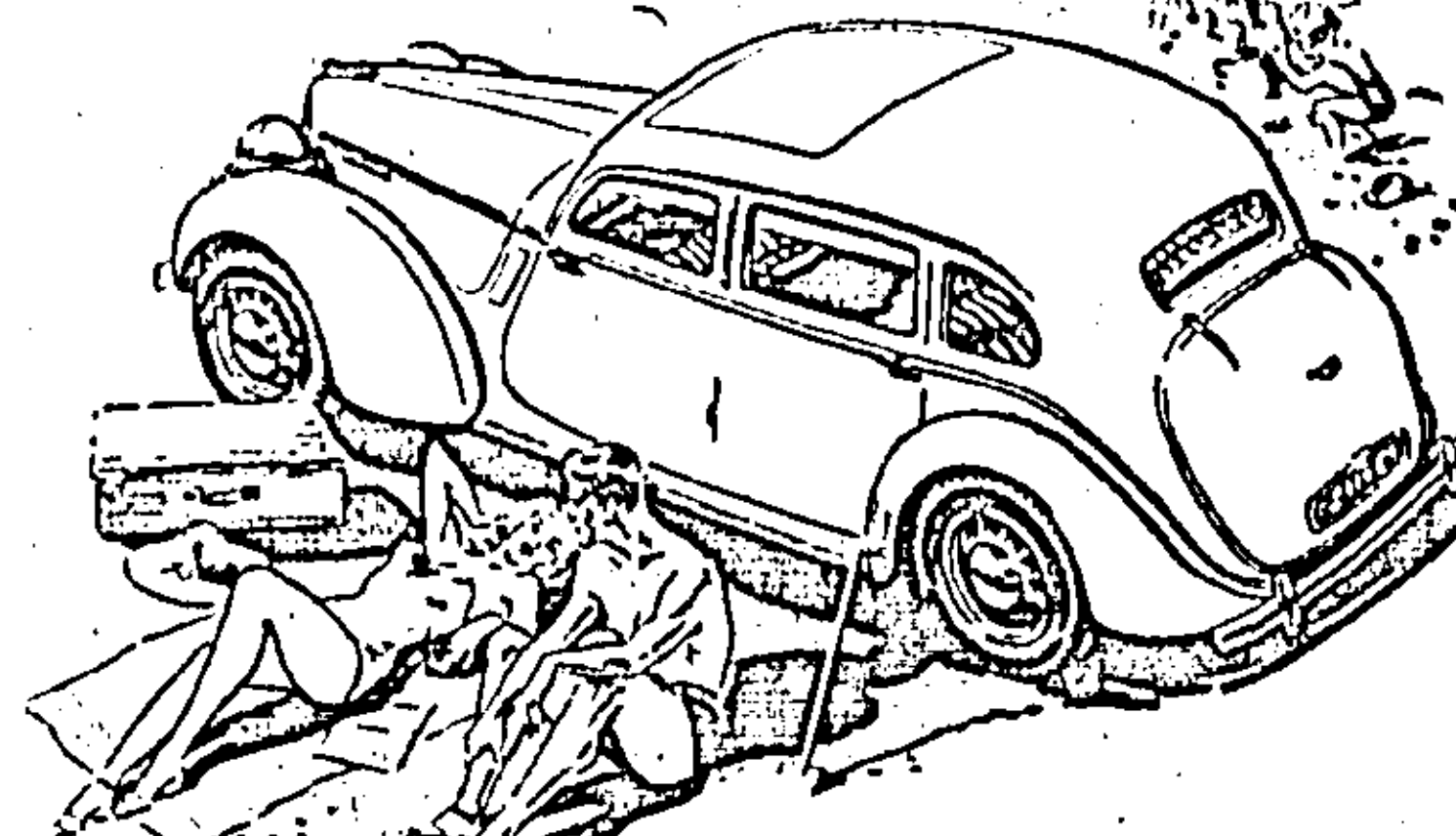
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## Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Colonel Blood, who stole the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London, was—

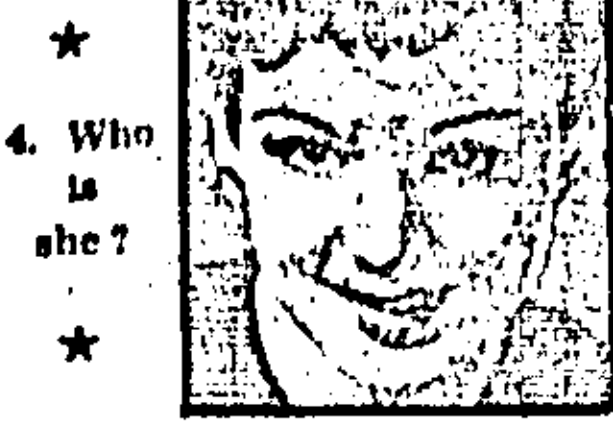
Hanged, shot, imprisoned for life, banished, pensioned?

2. One of these bombers was known as "The Flying Suitcase"—

Wellington, Hampden, Whitley, Lancaster, Halifax?

3. Founder of the oldest boat race, the Dorset's Coat and Badge, was—

Sailor, actor, Lord Mayor, waterman, tailor?



4. Who is she?

5. Anything described as limp would be—

Clear, watery, cool, weak, calm?

6. Can you name a British Prime Minister who was called—

"Our wandering boy," "The Boneless Wonder"?

7. What kind of bulls and cows supplies us with—

Ambergris, spermaceti, steaks?

8. Which generals bore these nicknames in the last war—

Strafer, Blood and Guts, Tiger, Jumbo?

9. What is a bolus—

Woman's jacket, South American lasso, a dance?

10. Copra is traded in the South Sea Islands. Is it—

Shark skin, dried coconut, mother-of-pearl?

## From Acting To Directing

An increasing number of Hollywood cinema stars are turning from acting to directing, and there are many observers who regard this trend as healthy.

At the moment Robert Montgomery is the outstanding example. A star for 18 years, Montgomery is making the transition to directing gradually, while functioning in both capacities. —Associated Press.

# NORTH SEA RUNNING OUT OF FISH

by BERNARD HARRIS

LONDON. IN the intervals of discussing cuts in our rations the Ministry of Food is busy spending £50,000 of the taxpayers' money on a campaign to persuade us all to eat more fish.

But experts are a little sceptical about this campaign.

The reason for this is that the North Sea, home of the prime varieties, such as lemon soles, plaice, turbot and brill, is becoming less and less productive.

Colonel Walter Elliot recently declared in Parliament that the near banks of the North Sea are beginning to be fished out.

He described the danger of "a great diminution of fish stocks" owing not only to the activities of our fleets but every other fleet in Western Europe coming now to fish those banks.

## FIRM IS WORTH £4,500,000 NOW

His warning is borne out by Mr William Alfred Bennett, who came back from the first World War to take over his father's small fish-distributing business and has built it up into the biggest fishing enterprise in Europe, valued in the City at around £4,500,000.

Mr Bennett recalls how the North Sea yielded prolific catches up to 1922 as a result of the respite from fishing in 1914-18.

Then a decline started which gradually became so serious that by 1936 fishing had become almost uneconomic.

"The boats had to scrape and scratch about to get any fish at all," Mr Bennett told me.

"We were saved by the war. The North Sea had six years of almost complete rest. Because of the increase in stocks bumper catches were made last year.

"But within 18 months of the end of the war the decline again set in. The falling-off in catches has astonished everyone in the trade. My own guess is that the North Sea boats will catch this year little more than half what they did in 1946."

No one in the trade can say definitely what are the causes of this startling fall in productivity. There are theories that shoals of fish may have engaged in unusual migratory movements.

But the general belief is that the North Sea is suffering from over-fishing by the various countries whose shores border it.

Representatives of these countries have been meeting in London this year to discuss the problem, and they have set up a sub-committee which is now in session considering means of checking the decline.

One proposal that has been agreed by the sub-committee but still awaits ratification by some of the Governments concerned is that the mesh of the fishing nets should be increased in width by one-seventh. This would enable more of the smaller fish to escape.

## FERTILISERS BEING USED

Another proposal is to fix a top limit on the amount of tonnage allowed to fish in the North Sea.

Successful experiments to increase fish stocks have been carried out in sheltered waters by the use of fertilisers, such as phosphates and nitrates.

These encourage the growth of the minute organisms which are essential to the existence of fish.

It has been suggested that something similar could be done in the North Sea, but estimates made by official bodies show that the cost would be prohibitive.

Mr Bennett thinks that only the humble cod and herring will be available in abundance to feed the community.

## 'LOVE FILLETS' FROM NORWAY

Cod forms about 80 per cent of the catches of the long-distance trawlers which sail far beyond the limits of the North Sea to the fishing grounds off Bear Island and in the White Sea and Barents Sea.

They also bring home a small proportion of haddock and plaice.

But here, too, there is a snag. Most of these long-distance trawlers were severely treated during the war, when under Government requisition, they were used in anti-submarine patrols and convoy work.

They have had only austerely re-conditioning since then, and breakdowns are frequent.

Performance, too, has deteriorated because of the poor coal they are having to burn.

But there is a bright spot on the fish front—the "love fillets" which the Norwegians are sending us in increasing quantities.

"Love" combines the first two letters of the Lofoten Islands and Vesteralen and is the national mark of a colossal fresh fish fillet factory at Melbo, in the Vesteralen group of the Lofoten.

## FACTORY BUILT BY GERMANS

The factory was built by the Germans in 1942 to feed their armies of occupation. Now it is gradually switching its turnover to feeding the people of Britain.

About 20,000 fishermen, manning 3,000 boats, take part in the Lofoten fisheries each year.

They use only simple tackle, but Norway's progress report to the United Nations estimates that they will land between 900,000 and 1,000,000 tons of fish next year.

Before the war the result of their catches was usually about 15,000 tons of split salted cod, 10,000 tons of dried cod, 35,000 barrels of cod-liver oil and 30,000 barrels of roe.

From 20,000 tons in 1942 the quantity of fresh fish delivered has soared to nearly 1,000,000 tons.

As soon as the catch is landed workers at the Melbo fast-freezing factory sort it according to quality and size and wash it. Then it is skilfully filleted and again washed.

## GIRLS WORKING IN FUR COATS

If the fish is coming to Britain the skin, the thickness of tissue paper, is removed.

If its destination is Russia, the skin is left on.

The fish is then thrown on to a belt and receives another washing.

From the belt it is weighed into 10 lb. trays, wrapped in greaseproof paper and passed into a fast-freezing room, where it remains for 90 minutes at a temperature of minus 40 deg. Centigrade.

It emerges from the freezers into a cold room, and girls working in fur coats and gloves pack into cartons labelled "Love Fillets from Melbo."

The cartons are wheeled into cold storage rooms and remain there until shipped to Britain to help us "Eat More Fish."

## FAMOUS COMPOSER IN LONDON



Sir Thomas Beecham (standing) photographed in London with the famous Viennese composer, Dr Richard Strauss, who is on his first visit to London in 11 years. Strauss, who is 83 years old, wrote "The Merry Widow" and other well-known operettas.

## FROM HERE AND THERE:

# RASPBERRY TO COME?

New York.—Henry Wallace, when he is not speaking on international politics, is conducting farm experiments, has announced he is crossing the American strawberry with the Russian strawberry and expects to send some of the plants which result back to Russia to demonstrate the effect of Russo-American co-operation.

## ALIBI

Johannesburg.—The Mayor of Pretoria, Mr D. P. van Heerden, who was interned during the war, has refused to sponsor a fund for a wedding gift to Princess Elizabeth. The man reason, he says, is because the municipality is so understaffed that even essential work cannot be carried out expeditiously.

## LABOUR RELATIONS

Washington.—Washington has ruled that under the terms of the new Labour Law no unions can lodge complaints against employers until every member of their executive boards has sworn that he is not a Communist.

## MAYBE

New York.—Lewis Weiner, manufacturer of American "Scotch whisky," told a convention of liquor salesmen that there is now no way for the Scottish version to be any better than the American version. That is because he has found a way of duplicating Scottish methods—chemically.

## FASHION UPSET

New York.—Queues for nylons will be back by Christmas time in America. For a year women have been able to buy all the nylons they wanted. Then fashion decreed that only black nylons would do. The change-over has caused such dislocation that the knitting mills are afraid they cannot catch up with demand.

## PARCELS FOR BRITAIN

Johannesburg.—Since the postage rate on food parcels for overseas was reduced by twopence a pound post offices have been deluged. More than 5,000 parcels a day are being sent to Britain from Johannesburg alone. Those without relatives in Britain are now subscribing towards a mass parcel scheme for distribution through the Victoria League.

## MAGIC

Rome.—After Rita Pugliese, a young Neapolitan girl, had coughed up a fistful of iron nails, three to seven inches long, pieces of barbed wire, hair curlers and a bent fork, and said she could not remember swallowing them, Achille d'Angelo, the mesmerist and medium, declared that they had been put there by a witch. For months Rita had complained of nightmares and stomach pain. But doctors and X-rays failed to find anything wrong. Finally brought to Achille, his magic passes cured her.

## MAPPING THE UPPER AMAZON

A land where women are slaves and law is enforced by the blow-gun and poisoned dart is soon to be charted accurately for the first time. It is the upper Amazon Valley in Ecuador and Columbia.

Aeroplane will be used by mapping expeditions under plans reported recently by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Experts on UNESCO's Commission for the International Hygiene Amazon Institute said that although the vast area could be mapped from the air with comparative ease, and speed, it would be a long time before the natives could be civilised.

Commandante Marco Bustamante of Ecuador, a member of the Commission, said that plans for training tribal women in elementary hygiene and medicine would be hard to carry out.

"The tribes are large family groups and women occupy the position of property, the number being a measure of a man's wealth."

"Anyway, the first thing they do is hide their women when strangers approach. It will be many years before this kind of life can be taught anything through its women."

A study of the Amazon region was one of UNESCO's first undertakings after its formation in Paris last year. The International Commission for the International Hygiene Amazon Institute, which met last August, disclosed its findings in a report to UNESCO world headquarters in Paris.—Associated Press.

## Colonel Was A Jump Ahead

A lieutenant-colonel 10 years older than the age limit for parachute troops, made his first jump from an aeroplane at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, recently because he does not want to leave his men.

He is Lieut.-Col. J. E. Slight, D.S.O., a Territorial officer in the Durham Light Infantry before the war, who won his decoration at Tobruk.

He rejoined his unit when the Territorials were reconstituted and was made C.O. but they then became the 17th Bn. Parachute Regiment.

To retain his appointment, Lieut.-Col. Slight, who is 42, determined to qualify as a parachutist.

Going up with three other Territorial trainees, he jumped from 900 feet, and made a perfect landing.

He is with some 200 members of the new Territorial 16th Airborne Division at the RAF's Parachute training School.

# VIGNETTES OF LIFE

## "The Carnival"

By KEMP STARRETT







IN 1887 the Empire celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In the same year the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The company was born in an age of peace and growing prosperity. The world was then on the threshold of great technical and scientific achievement but no one visualized the turbulent times of war and economic stress which lay ahead. The sixty years which have elapsed have witnessed severely testing times for any life insurance institution but, in its Diamond Jubilee Year, the Manufacturers Life looks back upon an unbroken record of growth and increasing financial strength.

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MACAO: Avenida Almeida, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

1887 — DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR — 1947

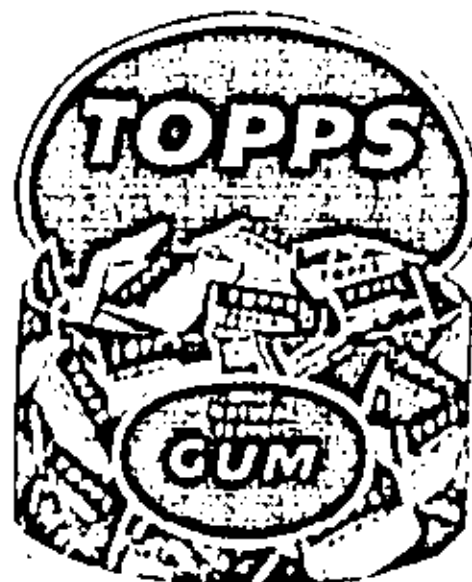
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## Not Good For The Women's Lips

Cosmetics-starved Berlin women stormed madly after a new type of lipstick which appeared recently on the market. It had the aroma of cinnamon and worked beautifully until their lips began to pucker and swell. The cosmetics firm is now looking for a new flavour which does not contain any harmful ingredients. —Associated Press.

## CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Patrimony; 7. Enamored; 9. Natty; 11. Ruse; 12. Oust; 14. Lysen; 15. Hep; 17. Facts; 18. Lore; 20. Your ears; 25. Effort; 26. Effluent.

## ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9.

1. Pensioned; 2. 500 a year; 3. Hampden; 4. Actor; Thomas Doggett founded race in 1715; 5. Film star Jean Kent; 6. Clear; 7. Whales; 8. General W. H. E. Gott; General George S. Patton; Field-Marshal Viscount Gort, V.C.; Field-Marshal Lord Wilson; 9. South American Inso; 10. Dried coconut.

Down: 1. Petrify; 2. Annul; 3. Taney; 4. Mutual; 5. Natter; 6. Yawn; 8. Maestro; 10. Toss; 13. Short; 16. Peril; 18. Curf; 21. Off; 22. Err; 23. Ate; 24. Sit.

Byrnes tells the secret history of the rift with Russia ... and how—

## Molotov joined the singing in St. James's

MR. JAMES F. BYRNES kept a record. Wherever he went about the business of the United States, to the conferences at Yalta, Potsdam, London, Moscow and Paris he made a note, in beautiful shorthand, of what was said by the statesmen of different countries.

Now the former Secretary of State uses those notes to cast a lurid beam of light into the secret history of the end-war and post-war era. It is published in the United States at \$3.50 by Harper and Brothers. It is called *Speaking Frankly*. It earns the title.

Apart from the shorthand notes, Byrnes's book has two advantages. It has a theme and a villain. The theme is the sombre curve of Soviet-American relations, upwards to its high point at Yalta and then downwards through the long decline.

The villain is Mr. Molotov.

### What went wrong?

WHAT went wrong with the relations between Russia and the Western Powers? Byrnes does not think that any specific incident or issue was to blame. He finds in Soviet tactics a continuation of Tsarist methods, as described by Karl Marx in 1853. He thinks they should be met as Marx proposed: "If the other Powers hold firm, Russia is sure to retire in a very decent manner."

Roosevelt in the end came to take a philosophical view of the Russian problem. He had decided there was no easy formula to guide him. An hour before he died he sent Churchill a message giving him advice about a speech to be delivered in the House of Commons: "I would minimise the general Soviet problem as much as possible because these problems in one form or another seem to arise every day and most of them straighten out. We must be firm however."

Byrnes thinks this counsel as good today as on the day it was given.

Not long before the message was sent Stalin had angered Roosevelt by accusing the Western Allies of secretly negotiating a separate peace with the German General Kesselring. In return for easier terms Kesselring would open the Italian front to the Americans. In consequence, Stalin said, the Germans had already moved three divisions to the Russian front.

Roosevelt's resentment at this accusation of treachery, though violent, did not last long.

### Hitler's anger

WHAT aims do the Russian statesmen pursue? Byrnes believes that they are no different from the aims they sought when, on November 13, 1940, Molotov was negotiating with Hitler in Berlin. He believes that this day was "the turning point of the war," the day on which Molotov made a resounding diplomatic blunder that provoked Hitler into the

An important new book by the former American Secretary of State is reviewed by George Malcolm THOMSON

decision to attack the Soviet Union.

Confronted by a victorious Fuehrer, Molotov, "with his legalistic mind," demanded a new regime for the Dardanelles, including a Soviet base in the Straits. What was more, he demanded an answer on the spot. Hitler was furious. Thereafter, negotiations between Moscow and Berlin languished and ultimately died.

The other main Soviet demands were for an alliance with Bulgaria and the recognition of Russia's right to expand southwards in the direction of Persia and the Persian Gulf.

Molotov emerges from the book as a figure of extraordinary resourcefulness and patience, a virtuoso who lets nothing pass him by (consider the readiness with which he seized upon Bevin's unguarded comparison of one of his statements to one of Hitler's), and a diplomatic Stonewall Jackson, capable of prolonging the argument beyond the limits of permissible tedium—and then of yielding as if the whole business had been a trifle.

### He Has Wit

HE has wit. One day he asked Byrnes why the United States had one attitude towards Greece and another towards Rumania. Byrnes explained the newspaper correspondents could move about freely in Greece and report on what they had seen. In Rumania they could not.

"Apparently," Molotov remarked, "in Greece the correspondents are happy but the people are not, whereas in Rumania the people are happy but the correspondents are not."

One day, after prolonged argument and final disagreement on Bulgaria, the Foreign Ministers were signing copies of a protocol in English and Russian. After Byrnes had signed, Molotov told him that, "by mistake," his staff had included the Russian document on Bulgaria in the protocol! Could it not, after all, be accepted?

The answer was that it certainly could not. Molotov then said: "Why not combine the first half of the American proposals with the second half of the Russian?"

"I told him," says Byrnes, "we could not do things by halves; that since he had come halfway, he should accept the American proposal. To my amazement, he did."

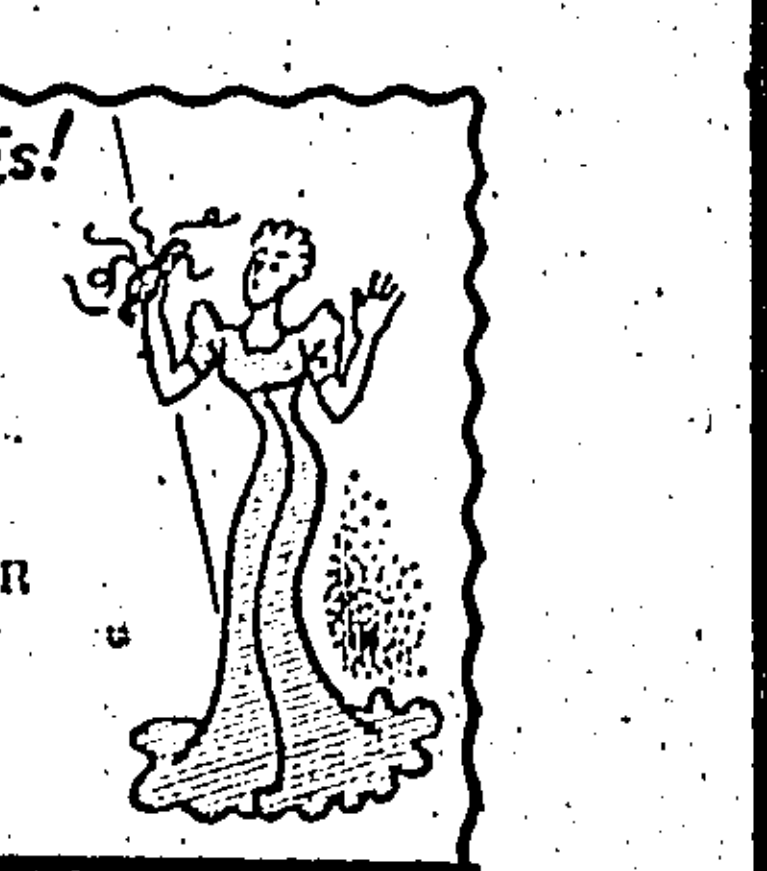
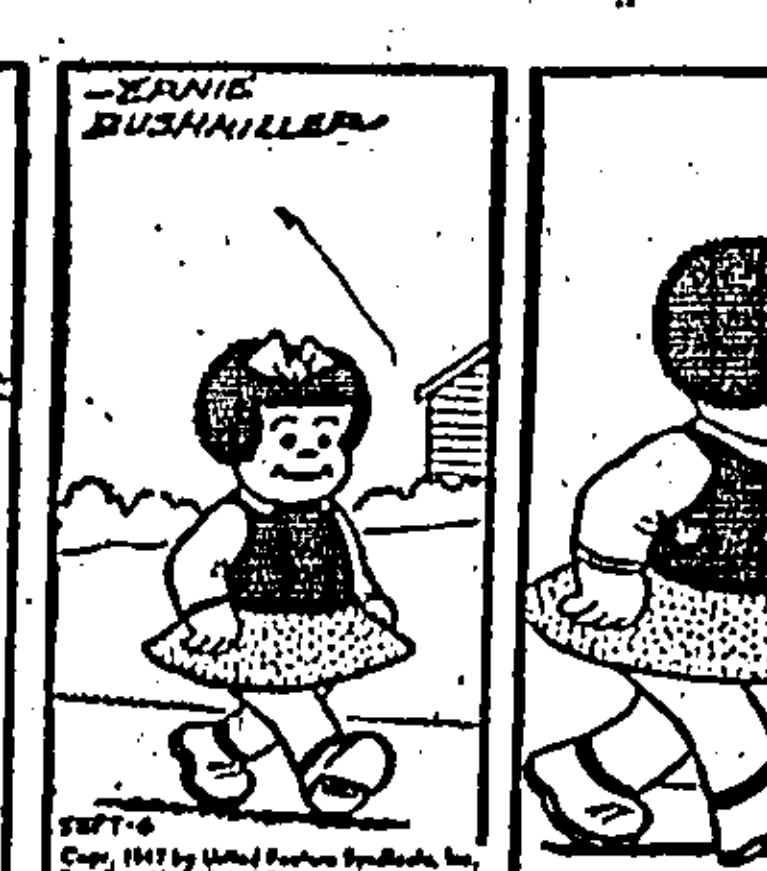
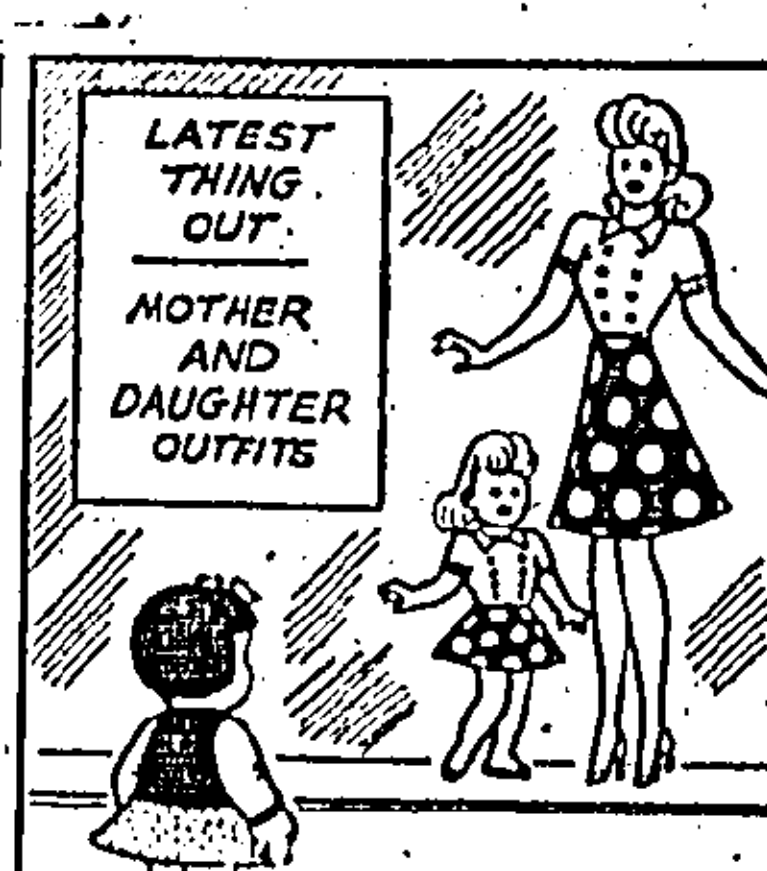
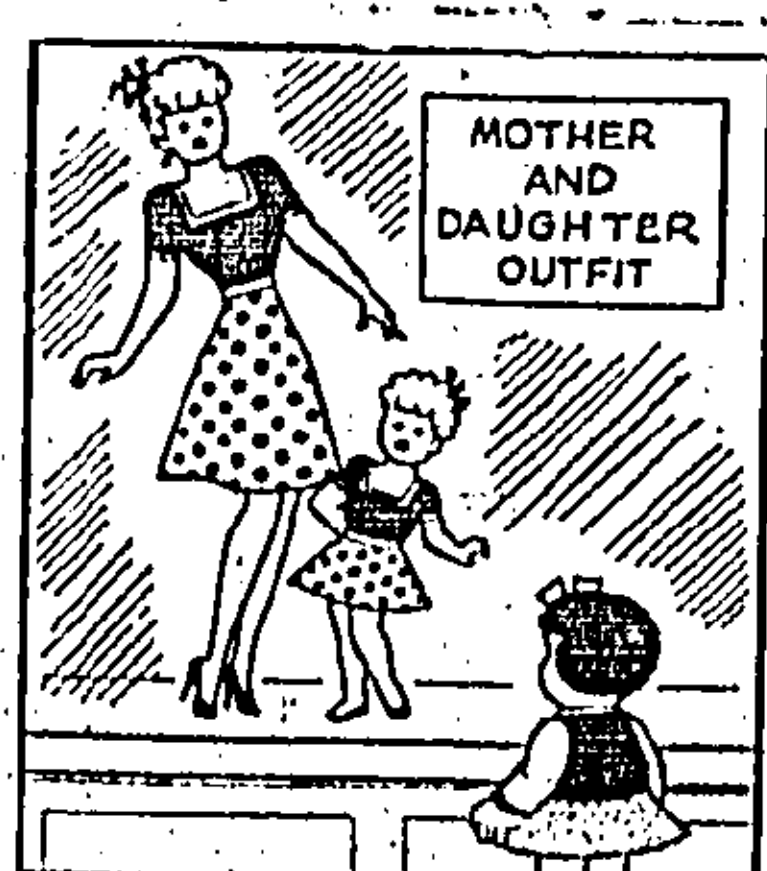
## Rupert and the Three Guides—11



The two little pals find Gaffer large very hot and breathless. "Hey, young Rupert," wheezes the old man, "be a good lad and find Constable Growler. Tell him I've had a terrible loss. Somebody's stolen my diamond ring from my bedroom. 'Tis the only bit of jewelry I've got. I used to wear it when I was a young man." "Poor old Gaffer," cries Rupert. "Of course we'll find the constable at once." And Paddy, forgetting his own loss, runs off with him.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

## NANCY Puttin' on the Dog



In doing business with Mr. Molotov there are pleasant surprises as well as long spells of fathomless exasperation. And alas, nothing affords him more genuine amusement than to see some opponent being gounded into exhibiting symptoms of bad temper.

There is, in fact, a very human side to this formidable statesman. During one of the London conferences, a State dinner at St. James's Palace was overshadowed by the international tension.

### A Precedent

THE speeches were short and restrained and were finished long before it was time for the dinner to end. During an especially long lull in the proceedings, Mr. Bevin began quietly to sing. "Ernest," I said, "you can't sing and neither can I, but I have a military aide here who can sing." "If you have such a man, why don't you produce him?" he immediately responded. "You won't like him," I joked, "because all he knows is Irish songs. It's too bad, though, that this is St. James's Palace, because he is the best singer of Irish songs you ever heard."

And so, in a few minutes, Colonel Hugh Kelly, of Jersey City, was leading a hundred statesmen and officials, including Mr. Attlee and Mr. Molotov in community singing. And Mr. Molotov was demanding a repeat performance of "Johnny Doughboy Found a Rose in Ireland."

When they left the impassive butler, helping the colonel on with his coat, remarked: "Begging your pardon, sir, I wish to say that precedent was set here tonight. But all of us had a ripping good time."

### Stalin laughs

BEHIND Molotov there is, of course, the remoter and no less enigmatic figure of Stalin. Byrnes found him a most likeable character. He is feeling his years now, and means to take an annual holiday. But Byrnes has no doubt at all about Stalin's preeminence in the Soviet hierarchy.

He is direct where Molotov is devious. He calls the tune and Molotov makes it last as long as a symphony.

"How much the Politbureau influences Stalin I do not know. My guess is that he accepts Politbureau recommendations wherever he has no special interest or strong conviction."

He is direct where Molotov is devious. He calls the tune and Molotov makes it last as long as a symphony.

"How much the Politbureau influences Stalin I do not know. My guess is that he accepts Politbureau recommendations wherever he has no special interest or strong conviction."

When matters are brought to Stalin's attention it is often possible, Byrnes found, to get a quick decision even when it means reversing openly a decision of Molotov's.

One day, in Moscow, Byrnes was explaining, with the aid of matchsticks, the American military dispositions in China. Stalin became intensely interested at once. He asked the size of the Chinese Communist forces in the Tientsin area. When Byrnes replied that Mao Tse Tung, the Chinese Communist leader, claimed 800,000, Stalin burst into a roar of laughter. He then asked about the army of one and a half million men that Chiang was said to possess.

"I told him our Army and Navy had not seen them. Stalin laughed heartily and said all Chinese were liars who exaggerated the forces of their opponents as well as their own."

It is evident that Roosevelt's personality made a strong impression on the Russian leader, and that, with the great President's passing, something which could not be replaced died in Russo-American relations.

These relations were certainly not improved by the abrupt ending of Lend-Lease shipments, which, to Stalin, appeared an act of incredible heedlessness and unfriendliness.

But no doubt, as Byrnes thinks, as the war receded and military problems were replaced by political issues, the relations between Russia and the West were bound to weaken.

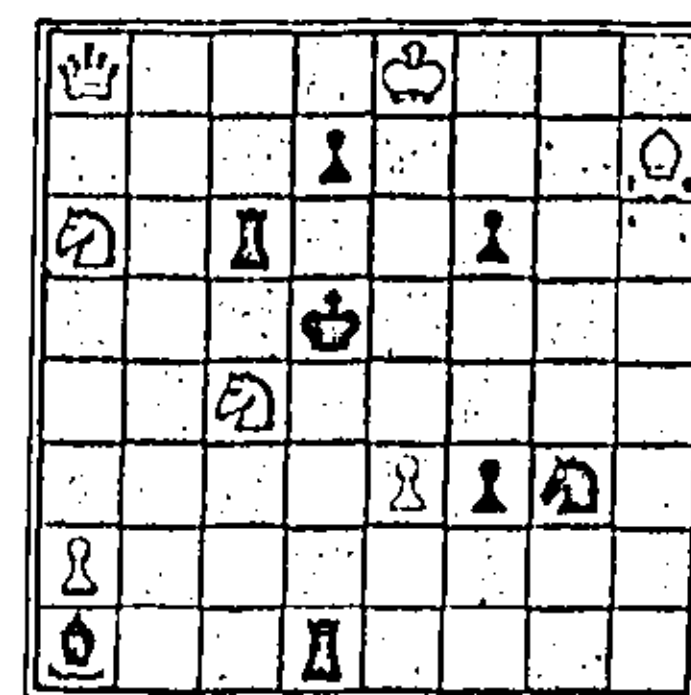
### The Great Divide

IF one were to guess, with this book as the sole evidence, on what issue the Great Divide began to shape itself, one would say this: The Russians believed that they had given Britain "a free hand" in Greece and in return had obtained "a free hand" for Russia in the Balkans.

They could not understand that the Western Allies were unable to bargain on some matters. And that on these issues, principles were at stake, in the eyes of the West, source of annoyance, suspicion and hostility. If you seek its monument, look around you.

## CHess PROBLEM

By O. BARDA  
Black, 8 pieces



White, 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt-K2, any; 2. Q. R. Kt. or P-mates.

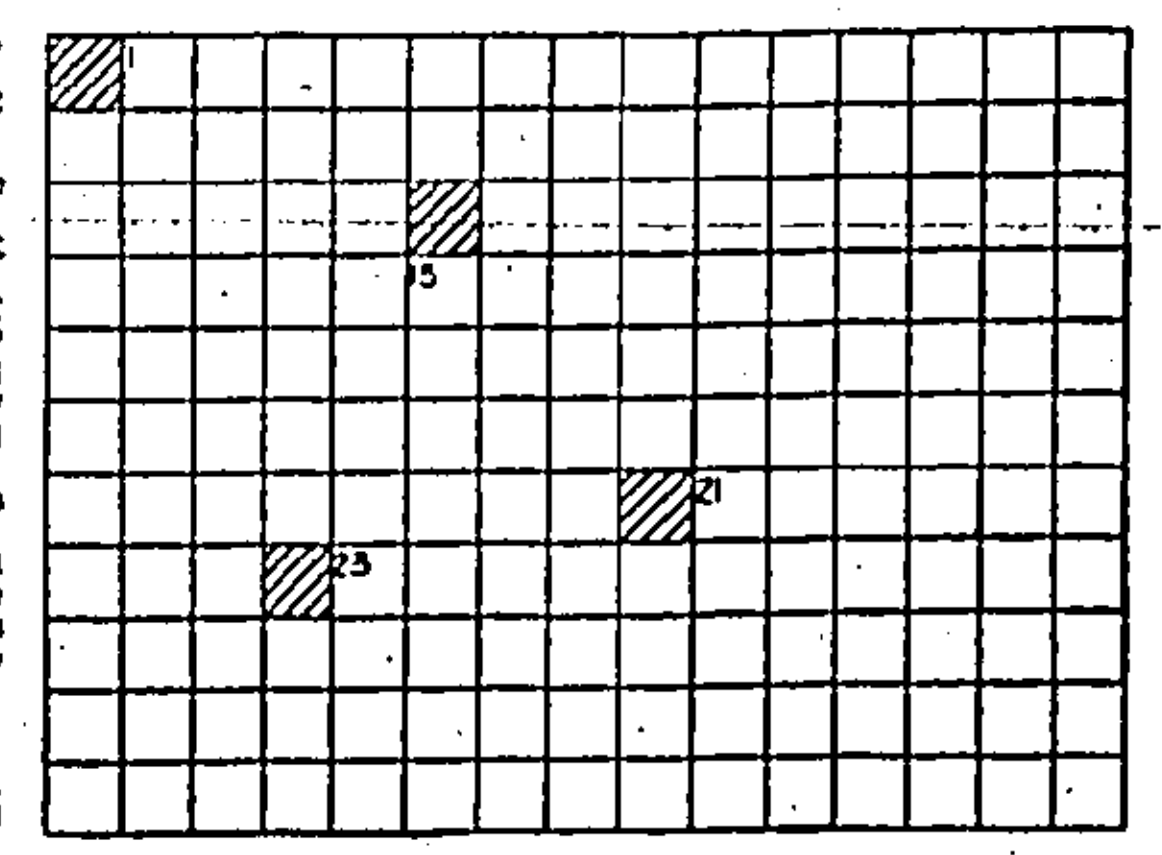
## Skeleton Crossword

### CLUES ACROSS

1. "Mrs. Rita L. U. n. d. l." (anagram).
2. Change the last letter of "You've got a nerve!"
3. Country or horology?
4. M. A. T. O. R. A. I. produced by a tufted sheep.
5. He makes one ill.
6. The final word of the elegy comes in a little girl and her dog.
7. Since there's some beer around the back bar it should be cultivated.
8. One's tradespeople often regard one's favours thus.
9. Would it be reckless of Laurel to do so?
10. Get into some sort of order, yet miss the punch.
11. Comparatively ancient.
12. The Cockney won't miss the beat by the sound of it.
13. Where you might expect to find troops without a shot.
14. In this stage an insect is of a particular variety.
15. As before the country is 13 Down.
16. A small detachment of Boppers gives you a success.
17. This sort of case may cover several points.

### CLUES DOWN

1. Not (but not Gubbins) in Parliament.
2. Reluctively speaking he's mostly in need of a bath.
3. May be seen in mortal combat.
4. Irritable at heart in Bucks.



IN the skeleton crossword, the black squares and clue numbers have to be filled in, as well as the words. Four black squares and four clue numbers have been inserted to give you a start.

The black squares form a symmetrical pattern: the top half matches the bottom half and the two



# TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL

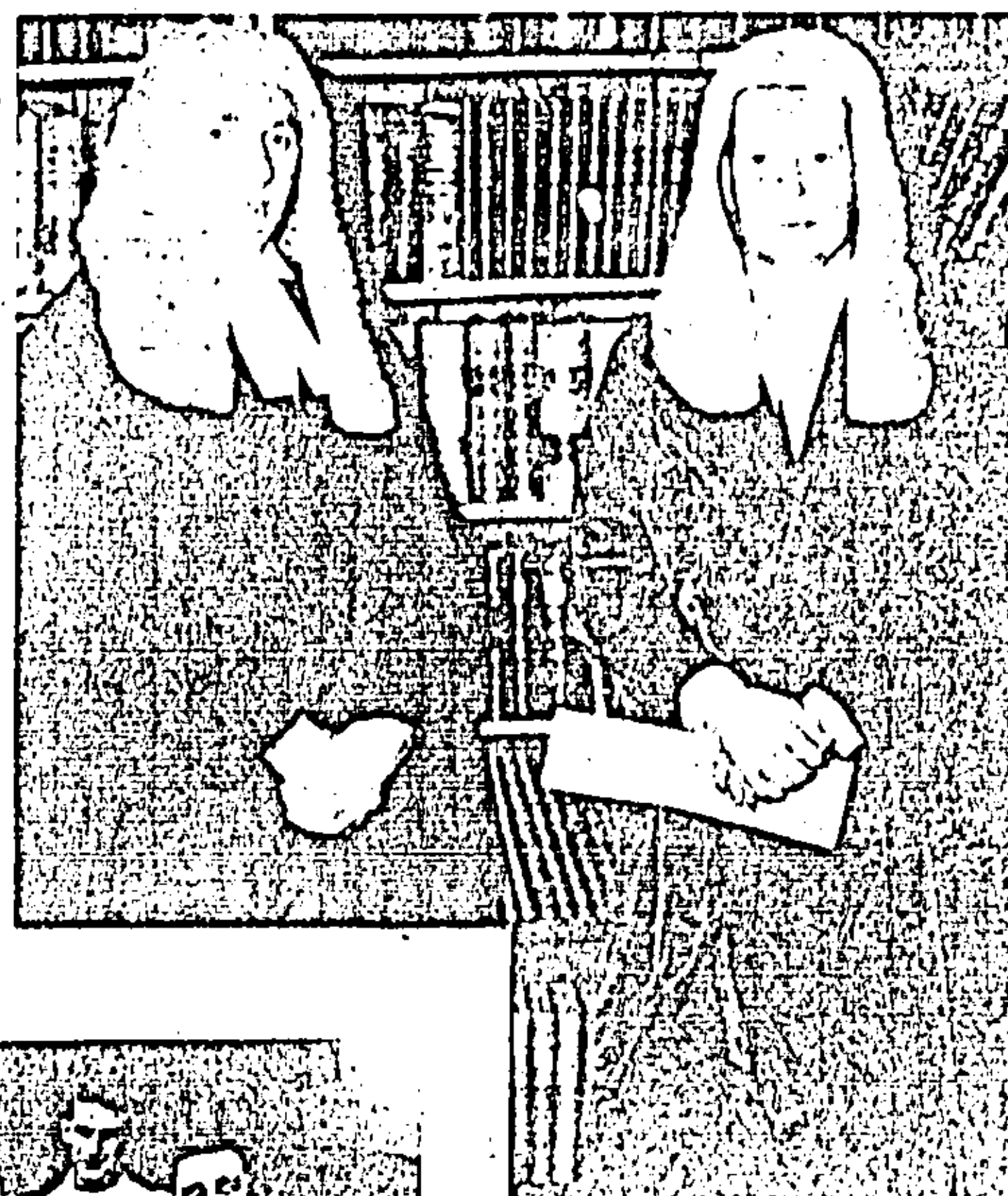


SCENE at Dr Li Shu-fan's residence at Stanley on Saturday last when he entertained Mr S. Kendrick Guernsey, President of Rotary International, and Mrs Guernsey, who are on a goodwill trip through the Far East. Mr and Mrs Guernsey are eighth and tenth from right. (Photo: Golden Studio)



THE Women's Auxiliary of the Society for the Protection of Children organised a very successful fete in the grounds of Flagstaff House last week. Miss Natalio Boyd, U.S. Vice Consul, was one of the helpers, and here she is in a happy mood with Major-General G. W. E. J. Erskine. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

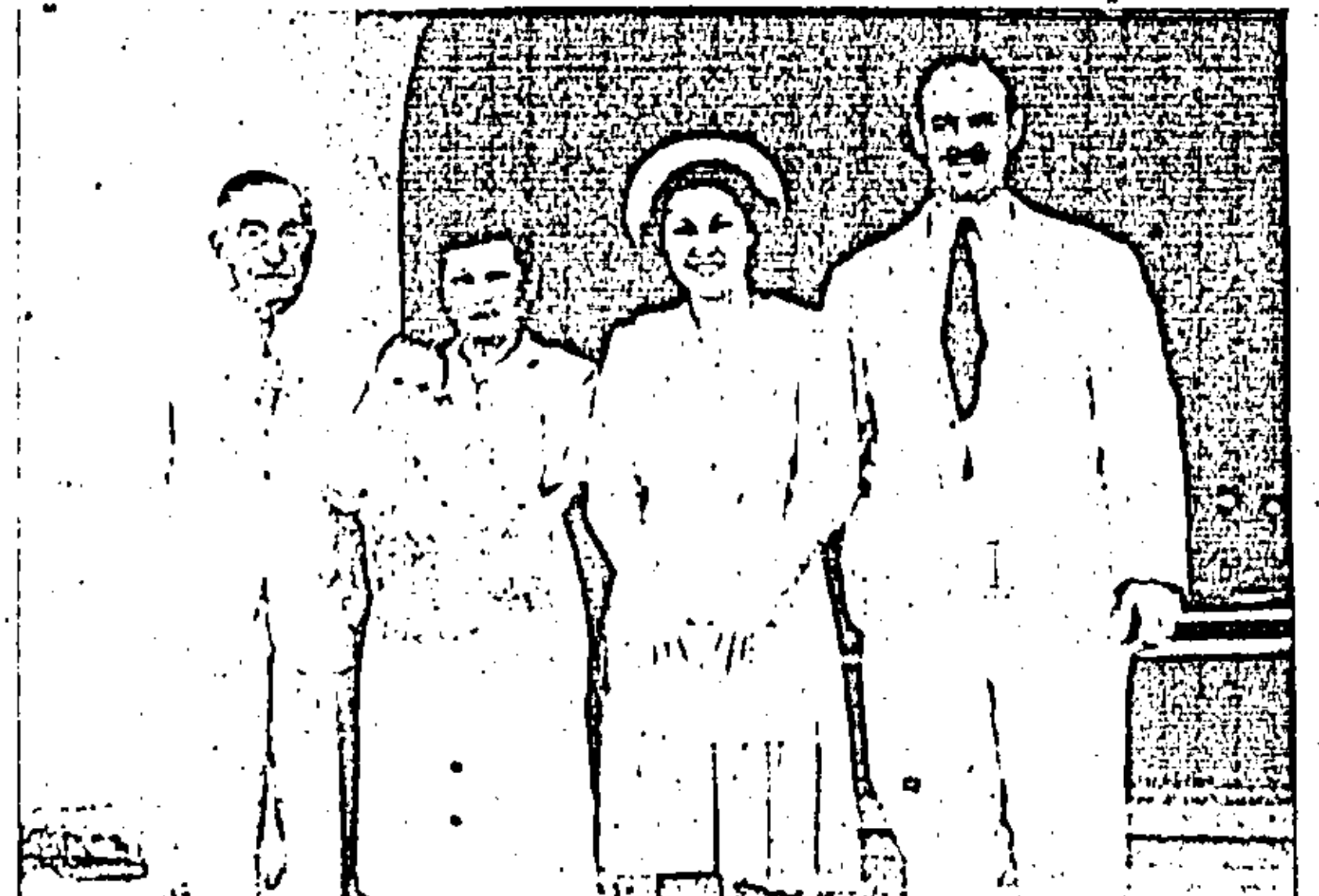
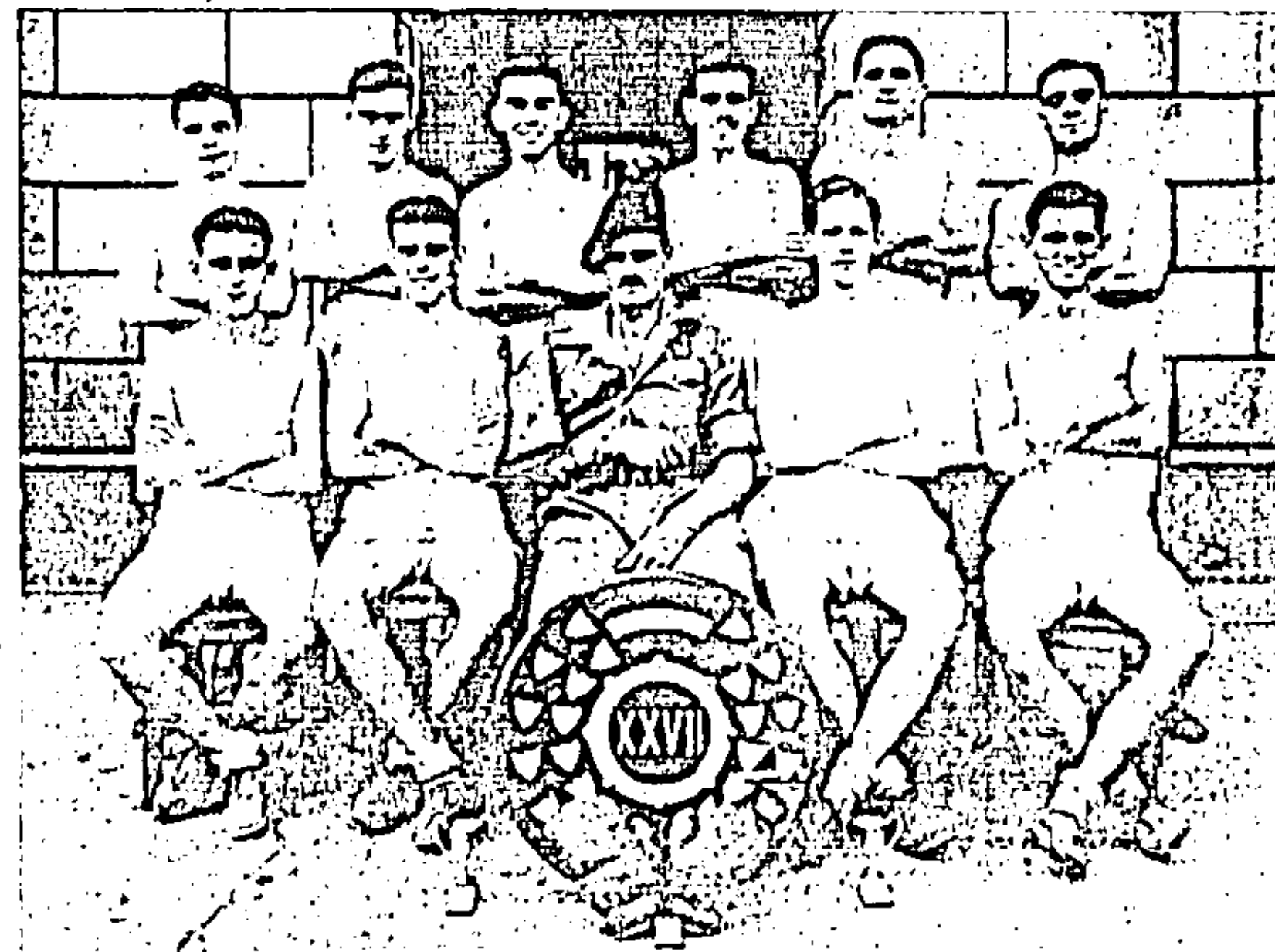
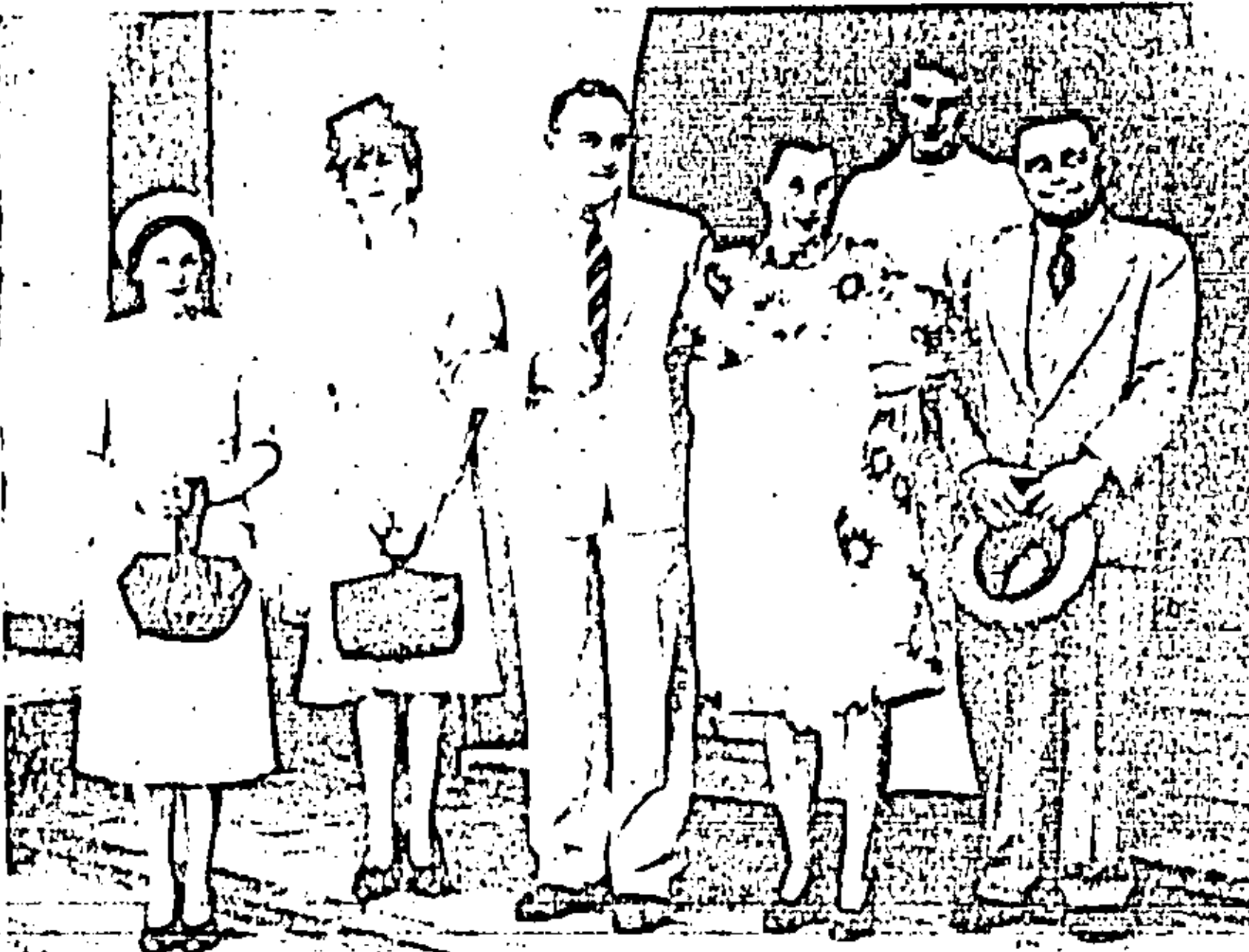
THE FIRST WEDDING to be solemnised after the war at the Kowloon Union Church was that between Mr Malcolm Macdonald Swan, assistant secretary of the Medical Department, and Miss Winifred Elizabeth Ingram, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Ingram, last Saturday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



ALISON MAVIS, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs M. L. Hardie, was christened at Christ Church, Kowloon Tong, on Sunday last. Picture below commemorates the occasion. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



HONGKONG'S new King's Counsel is the Hon. Leo D'Almada e Castro (right), seen here with the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, after he was called within the Bar. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



PICTURE taken last Sunday at Christ Church after the christening of Royston Morricco, infant son of Inspector and Mrs J. W. Macdonald. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



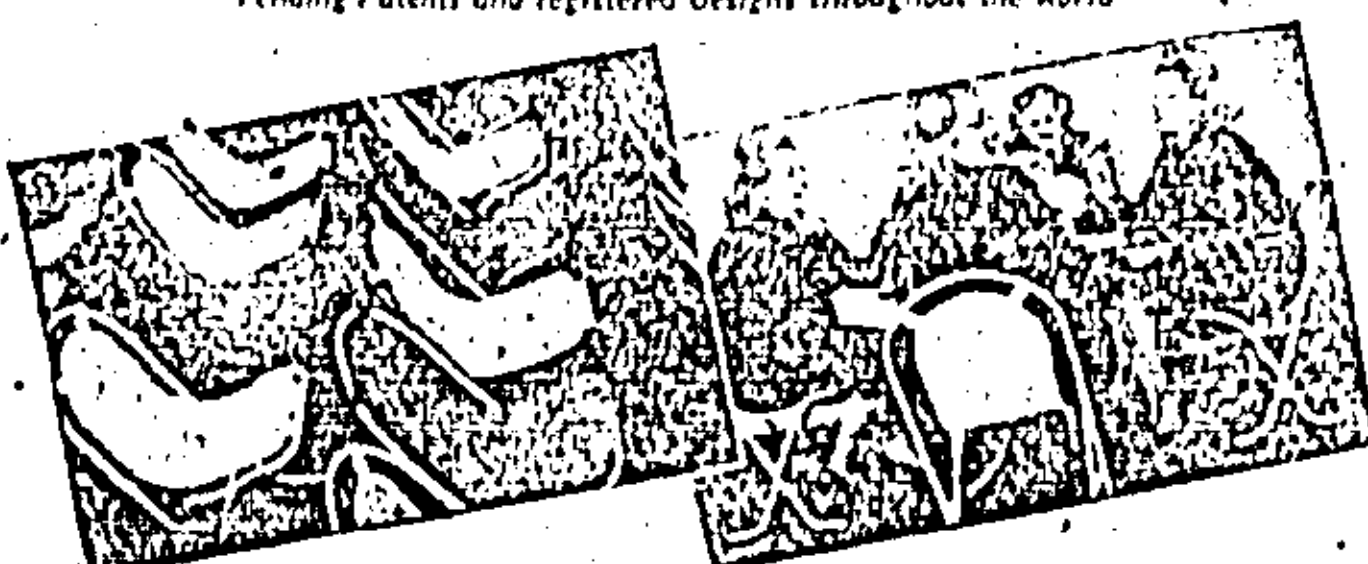
AVALON, ridden by Mr M. M. Boycott, being led in by the owner, Mr D. Benson, after winning the Queenscliff Handicap at the Hongkong Jockey Club's ninth extra meeting of the season. (Photo: Mee Cheung)

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PICTURES above are of 1st Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers First Eleven football team (above) and the novice boxing team of "A" Company of the same Battalion, who won the Inter-Company competition for novices recently. (Photos: King's Studio)

MR WONG SIU-LING, the artist, showing Lady Grantham his pictures at a preview of his one-man show at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



CATHOLICS of Hongkong last Sunday celebrated the Feast of the Kingship of Christ, and the attendance was so great that the service had to be held in the Botanical Garden. Part of the crowd is seen above. (Photo: Golden Studio)

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## CHINA PROBLEM WILL INFLUENCE WORLD FUTURE

New York, Oct. 31.—American and Russian interests in the Far East are again coming to the forefront after several weeks during which official and popular interest seemed fixed almost exclusively on the European aspect of the two countries' interests.

Coincident with the United States preliminary victories over the Soviet Union in the United Nations struggle over Korea comes a warning from Chairman Charles Eaton of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the Asiatic problems must not be neglected while Washington tries to hush Western Europe.

Representative Eaton told the United Press in Washington today that the United States must take the leadership in world affairs immediately "for our own safety and that of the world."

The New Jersey Republican urged the development of a long-range, bipartisan policy which would enable the United States to take such leadership in the struggle to bring China steadily back to normalcy.

Eaton is an early advocate of a "tough" policy toward Russia and has been a vocal critic of the United States' policy in the Far East. He said that the United States must take the leadership in world affairs for the past 20 years had been that of pieces in a world war in one generation.

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fuel and fertilizer which is planned for Europe. In my judgment the problems in China involve the destiny of the entire world, including the United States.

"The Chinese are a great people who had the first ranking civilization 5,000 years ago and have maintained their identity through centuries of internal disturbances and external aggression."

If China should become an integral part of the Soviet Union the effect on our future would be profound and difficult to predict. If she can retain her independence and repulse Communism that means her future will more and more be wrapped up with ours as far as world economy is concerned.

Representative Eaton said the difference between the Russian and the United States approach to China is: "The Russian objective is to absorb the 400,000,000 Chinese people and that country's vast resources into Soviet control. Our policy is to assist the great Chinese people to develop their destiny as an independent nation."

He said he does not yet know what form the assistance should take, but reiterated it must be developed on the basis of "established facts not yet known."

Judd's Report

Eaton said he and his Committee would give great consideration and extensive study to the report of Representative Walter Judd and the other Congressmen who are at present in China. He added that the question whether the foreign aid plan in the special session should be considered in a separate bill perhaps later in the session would have to be decided in committee.

He continued: "The first thing we must do is to mass our intellect on development of principles with which to solve the relations with China and the rest of the world. Then we can best decide how to implement those principles."—United Press.

Indian Suggestion

Lake Success, Oct. 31.—The Indian delegates to the United Nations decided today that they would submit as a formal proposal their suggestion advanced orally by B.L. Sen in the Political Committee that the UN Commission to Korea have "supervisory" instead of merely "observing" powers.

The decision came after conversations with United States, United Kingdom and Canadian officials revealed that these three countries would accept in general the Indian suggestion.

The chief of the United Kingdom delegation, Mr. Hector McNeill, told the Indians he would vote in favour of their suggestion which would oversee elections and the withdrawal of troops and have real control instead of a merely observatory status.

However, McNeill said he could not approve the Indian suggestion that elections in Korea be on a national basis instead of a zonal basis. He pointed out, as did the United States delegates, that machinery currently in Korea for elections are divided zonally and it would delay things to try to get it on a national basis.

The Canadian delegates endorsed the Indian suggestions without reservation.

Meanwhile, apparently the Soviet Union is preparing to boycott whatever decision the world organisation takes.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels are closed 20 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail closes before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

SATURDAY, November 1

Closing Times By Air

Canton, Kowloon, and Chungking 3.30

Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking 3.30

Closing Times By Sea and Train

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 1 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Hollow and Tientsin (Sea) 3 p.m.

Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.

Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Closing Times By Air

Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland 10 a.m.

Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Kuning and Calcutta 10 a.m.

Amoy and Tientsin 10 a.m.

Closing Times By Sea and Train

Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.

Canton (Train) 10 a.m. on previous day.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 10 a.m.

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## Step To End Press War

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The British Military Government tonight took the first step to end the Berlin "press war" with publication of a statement threatening "firm and rapid action" against any British-licensed Berlin newspaper attacking one of the other occupying Powers.

The statement was issued a few hours after the announcement that the Soviet-licensed newspaper, Berliner Zeitung, had been fined and severely reprimanded by the Russians for publication of an article commenting sarcastically on the forthcoming wedding of Princess Elizabeth.—Reuter.

## TRAIN WRECK HOLDS UP ELIZABETH

London, Oct. 31.—Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, riding in a special railway carriage, were held up for an hour and a half today on their return from Glasgow when two freight trains collided and piled wreckage on the tracks far ahead of their train.

No one was injured in the accident.—United Press.

Royal Wedding Guests

London, Oct. 31.—Buckingham Palace tonight issued a list of foreign royalty invited to Princess Elizabeth's wedding.

The list showed the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the King and Queen of Denmark, former King Peter and Queen Alexandra, ex-Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, ex-Queen Marie (Queen Mother) of Yugoslavia, the Prince Regent of Belgium, the Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, Princess Andrew of Greece, Prince and Princess George of Greece, the Duchess of Aosta, Princess Christopher of Greece, Princess Eugenie of Greece, Princess Axel of Denmark, Prince and Princess Rene de Bourbon Parme, Prince George of Denmark, Prince Flemming of Denmark, Prince John of Luxembourg, and Princess Elizabeth of Luxembourg.—United Press.

## Critics Laud Y. K. Sze

New York, Oct. 31.—The Chinese bass, Y. K. Sze, was lauded for his first American recital today by New York critics, who were particularly pleased with his rendition of four songs in his native tongue.

He appeared at the Town Hall under the auspices of the China Society of America.

Critics agreed, however, that the 31-year-old graduate of the National Conservatory in Shanghai, who for the past year studied in America, was not yet ready to cope with Handel, Schubert and Brahms.

The New York Times said that he had "an unusually fine natural voice and his work was sincere and intelligent." The Herald Tribune said: "A voice of good volume and range" with "basically agreeable quality." The Tribune said that the rendition of Chinese songs was "well phrased" and "sensibly fluent."—United Press.

Validity Of Govt Bill To Be Tested

Adelaide, Oct. 31.—Mr Thomas Playford, the Liberal Prime Minister of South Australia, said tonight that immediately the Federal Parliament passes the Government bill for the acquisition of private trading banks, the South Australian Government will seek an injunction from the High Court.

This was the first notification of action against the bill by a State Government.

Mr Playford said that the advice from a Crown law officer was that the Bank Bill was so far reaching in destroying the Federal system of Government that there were grave doubts of its constitutional validity.—Reuter.

Test For Labourites In Municipal Elections

London, Oct. 31.—Millions of voters in England and Wales go to the polls tomorrow to elect 3,199 municipal councillors in the first nation-wide electoral test of the Labour Government's strength since the economic crisis broke.

National headquarters of both the Conservative and Labour Parties said the elections in 392 boroughs would indicate the reliability of newspaper public opinion polls, showing that 31 percent who voted for the Labour Government in the 1945 general election had decided to switch their vote.

Conservatives or Conservative-supported Independents already have control of 266 of the 392 municipal councils, one-third of whose members will be up for election, and political observers predicted they would increase their strength.

Conservative Party headquarters expect the Party to seize control of at least 20 councils which now have only small marginal Labour majorities. Conservative spokesmen say how many more of the 126 Labour-controlled councils the Party seizes depends on the extent of the swing back to Conservatism.

The cautious Labour spokesman would say only that they expected to retain their present strength and perhaps capture a "few" Conservative councils.

Highwater Mark

The Labour vote reached its high-water mark in the municipal elections in 1946, when the Labourites captured 12 councils from the Conservatives. They made a net gain of 200 seats to the Conservatives' four seats. The Labour Party estimates it now holds 1,300 of the council seats up for election tomorrow, but